THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1968 — *An International Daily Newspaper* — VOL. 60, NO. 198 TWO SECTIONS — EASTERN EDITION ★ 10c

FOCUS on West Europe

What's ahead . . .

Wanted by Europe's educators: a "history union" or "prejudice-free zone" for the six countries of the Common Market.

For, it seems, taking the nationalism out of history is hard work. The Council of Europe has just published an intriguing book that tells of teachers' efforts in this direction. And now Europe's educators are to campaign for a charter which would provide for:

Freedom of movement for teachers throughout Western Europe; coordination of all future educational reform in the area; the setting up of a "higher council" for European education; and objective presentation in all schools of the principles of European integration.

Tariff walls within the six tumbled July 1. But it could be that the long-term goal of full political and economic union needs better preparation in the schools.

⊕

Western Europe hopes to launch a reluctant Britain up, up into the sky.

In October the West European science ministers meet in Bonn for a conference on space. The British team is expected to be under heavy pressure: The Europeans want London to reconsider its decision to cease supporting the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO).

Without Britain, ELDO may collapse. If it does, say critics of the British decision, space science in Western Europe will become a permanently poor relation. And, space-age improvements in metals, plastics, electronics, computers, power generation, and instrumentation will have to be obtained second hand from those who stay in the race.

If ELDO doesn't collapse, these critics add, Western Europe will join the Americans, the Soviets, and eventually maybe the Chinese Communists as they orbit the globe and gaze down on the earth-bound British.

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It's boom time in Europe.

Demand for Western European exports is strong. Unemployment is coming down again, almost to zero. Consumer spending is on the upswing. It may all add up to a 5 percent overall growth rate over the rest of the year—after allowing for price increases.

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West Germany is likely to lead the boom.

After its 1967 recession, the country will enjoy this year a huge balance-of-trade surplus. At the end of May the Bundesbank reported reserves of $8.40 billion tucked in the kitty, of which $3.90 billion was in gold.

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France, on the other hand, well may bring up the rear. Striking for higher living standards tends to push up prices and interest rates, and cut down trade.

The franc consequently is weak. France has been compelled both to sell gold and to enforce strict exchange-control regulations. French residents who want to buy dollars above the small amount freely allowed now have to pay a premium of 11 percent on the black market.

It is ironic that a country which only a few months back hoped to become a major European monetary center should find its currency so tightly squeezed.

Trends . . .

France's troubles, however, have boosted the dollar.

European bankers say that the Paris buying of dollars with which to settle its international accounts is one factor putting the American currency back in demand again.

The other factors? Fewer central banks than formerly now hold surpluses of dollars in their accounts. And the recent Basel agreement by 12 central banks in the Bank for International Settlements to back sterling indirectly shored up the dollar.

⊕

It's peaches for frühstück, colazione, and diner in Western Europe. For a glut has flooded the fruit stalls.

In France the surplus is so unprecedented that prefects have been ordered to organize free distribution. Several hundred thousand tons may have to be destroyed. And all across the continent, apples, pears, and potatoes similarly are abundant.

Fine weather and price-support policies underlie the swollen harvests. And recent Common Market farm agreements have opened the gates into France for Italian fruit exports. West European governments are left wondering whether price supports can be continued while farmers remain free to grow what they please rather than what the market needs.

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Harriman, LBJ
Politics of peace

Peace momentum

U.S. national accord on goals may have impact on Honolulu talks

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

En route with President Johnson

Peace, not war, has the political momentum in the United States as the President goes to Honolulu. This is an astonishing fact after 20 years of cold war when national security, based on military might, held sway.

It is a strong asset for the President on his newest Pacific mission. It is also an embarrassment.

Vice-President Humphrey has just come out for ending the cold war. Governor Rockefeller has launched a four-point plan for withdrawing American forces from Vietnam, whether Hanoi cooperates or not. Senator McCarthy has edged slightly ahead of the other candidates in a national poll, though he is well behind in convention delegates; it was largely due to his demand for making peace.

Country closes ranks?

Richard Nixon, as the President went to Honolulu, was notably quiet. He doubtless has reservations. But he respects the running tide away from the war, and he does not buck it.

There is no significant voice arguing the nation is on the wrong track. Few talk about pitfalls on the route. Fears that public opinion would react against North Vietnam if it was adamant at the Paris talks have nearly been forgotten. If the pendulum could swing back, there is no sign this might happen now.

Mr. Johnson has this notable display of national agreement behind him as he faces west. In a little more than five months a country torn by frustration and disagreement has largely closed ranks—for the moment at least.

The President has one item of peacemaking on his agenda. It is to restore a reasonable degree of common purpose with South Vietnam's President Thieu with respect to the Paris talks.

There are two items dealing with war. One is to review the military situation and make plans for the most powerful attack yet launched by the Viet Cong—now expected by American military leaders to come next month. They and the President's entourage express confidence. They say it will be repulsed. But they will push hard for careful preparations.

The other is the equipment and training of "arvin"—the American term for the South Vietnamese Army.

These items are a grim reminder that the war is still on, that it is shifting back from the peace talks to another test of strength in the field, and that President Johnson is responsible for its direction.

To reread headlines and news dispatches for the past three months is to find little emphasis in the United States on this side of the President's agenda at Honolulu. For a while rockets and shells fired into the cities, particularly Saigon, caused concern.

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Associated Press
Saigon's Thieu
Set for Honolulu talks

Tacit pullout or buildup?

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

In a potentially major development, Hanoi has withdrawn an estimated one-quarter to one-third of its North Vietnamese main-force troops from South Vietnam, informed sources report.

Using the arithmetic of official American military estimates, the North Vietnamese troops, once considered to number 80,000 in the South, have been reduced in number by 20,000 to 27,000. The balance in the South is estimated to vary between 53,000 and 60,000.

Those forces pulling back from South Vietnam have reportedly taken up their traditional base sanctuaries in Laos, Cambodia, and North Vietnam. This is considered here to mean they could be ordered back for battles in the South — even in Saigon — on short notice.

The troop withdrawal from the South is considered, at least in part, a factor contributing to the current three-week lull in military actions and reduction in war casualties — the most pronounced and prolonged lull yet during 1968.

The significance of pulling the North Vietnamese troops across the border lines of

★ Please turn to Page 2

Bomb-halt cry echoed in Sweden

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

Sweden and Russia, ancient neighbors and rivals across the shallow Baltic, have not crossed swords with each other since the Napoleonic wars, when the Swedes lost Finland to Czar Alexander and gained a brilliant French marshal as their adopted King.

For over a century and a half, Sweden has practiced what George Washington preached — freedom from entangling alliances. The policy has won for the cool but not passionless Swedes both cheers and criticism. It has kept them peaceful, prosperous, and free, while burdening them with a conscience to be their brother's keeper and a compulsion to talk at times as if mother-in-law to the world.

Asylum granted

Last week Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin paid a three-day visit to the Swedes, more to publicize Soviet appreciation for Swedish nonalignment than to reach specific agreements or settle outstanding problems. His major achievement, at least in terms of the joint communiqué which always concludes such visits, was to gain Swedish cosponsorship of the proposition that "a complete cessation of the bombing of the territories of North Vietnam should create favorable preconditions for finding ways to a political solution of the Vietnam problem on the basis of the 1954 Geneva agreements."

Swedish attitudes toward the Vietnam conflict are well known. Last month, at a congress of the ruling Social Democratic Party, Foreign Minister Torsten Nilsson characterized the war as a "fateful mistake," with unspoken but obvious reference to the United States. American deserters opposing service in Vietnam have received asylum in Sweden, and a Cabinet minister who may become prime minister has marched in anti-Vietnam war demonstrations alongside a visiting North Vietnamese ambassador.

Arms curbs spotlighted

Mr. Kosygin, therefore, was reasonably certain that when he appealed for Swedish support in his demand for a complete halt of American bombing of North Vietnam, he would meet a favorable response. In his dinner speech on the opening day of his visit, he said: "The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has declared clearly that if this bombing is stopped it will be prepared to discuss other questions concerning a settlement of the Vietnam problem. Why is the United States Government avoiding an answer to the proposals of the other side when it has been talking so much about solving the Vietnam problem peacefully?"

On the other issues—the Middle East, European security, disarmament, and the nuclear nonproliferation treaty—Mr. Kosygin and his host, Swedish Premier Tage Erlander, did not go beyond generalities. But Mr. Erlander, in a welcoming speech Thursday, expressed "great satisfaction"

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2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

Juan Carlos in wings

Franco succession talk revived

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

If Generalissimo Francisco Franco names a successor in his lifetime, the prospects now are that he will do so sometime next year. For 1969 will mark the 30th anniversary of the end of the civil war.

And his likeliest choice is Don Juan Carlos, son of the pretender to the throne, Don Juan de Borbon.

Speculation that General Franco intends to name his successor before he leaves the scene was heightened by publication of a Cabinet decree last week. This specifies that the heir to the vacant throne shall be No. 2 man in the regime's order of precedence on all ceremonial occasions.

The decree does not designate the heir to the throne by name. It lists the protocol order at official ceremonies starting with the chief of state (General Franco) the "heir to the throne," and the prime minister (there is none so far although the new Constitution of 1967 provides for the separation of the functions of chief of state and chief of government presently combined in General Franco's person), and the vice-president of the government. Then come Cabinet ministers and captains general of the armed forces.

The decree has brought into sharper relief the antagonisms and uncertainties pressing in on the question of the Franco succession.

Keystone
Franco's successor?
Don Juan Carlos (left) with Generalissimo

The throne has been vacant since Alfonso XIII gave way to the republic in 1931. Alfonso's son, Don Juan, lives in Portugal while Don Juan's son, Juan Carlos, lives in Madrid.

The pretender Don Juan, who is 54, is reputed to favor a parliamentary democracy for Spain. He has resisted pressures to abdicate his right of succession in favor of Juan Carlos, whom General Franco prefers as the more likely to ensure the continuity of the present regime.

Qualifications stated

In 1947 General Franco declared Spain a kingdom. He proclaimed a law of succession, which was slightly modified in 1967, providing for a king to succeed him or, failing a suitable candidate, a regent.

The candidate for the throne must be a male at least 30 years of age; he must swear allegiance to the Franco regime's fundamental laws and institutions.

Juan Carlos, now 30 and married to Princess Sophia of Greece, is in effect part of the Franco establishment. He has been educated here and groomed for the throne under General Franco's supervision since he was 15. He flanks General Franco at state ceremonies.

Iraq coup leaders lay Aref ouster to Israeli war

Associated Press Wirephoto
Leaders overthrown
Iraqi President Aref (right) ousted in a military coup, and his Premier, Taher Yahia, who also was dismissed. The coup leaders accused them of "neglecting the struggle for Palestine" and failing to settle the problem of the Kurdish minority in northern Iraq (shaded area on map).

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Algiers

The overthrow and exile of Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Aref early July 17 is a new Middle East shock wave generated in part by the June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war.

It is also a serious new embarrassment for both Soviet and Western policymakers seeking a political settlement in the Middle East.

Baghdad Radio announced a "military command council" had ousted General Aref and sent him abroad. Gen. Ibrufaisal al-Ansari, Army chief of staff, and Premier Taher Yahia were also overthrown.

[Maj. Gen. Ahmed Hassan al-Baker was unanimously elected new President of Iraq, an official statement issued by the revolution command council announced.]

[Usually reliable sources in Cairo said the coup was organized by a group of Air Force officers headed by General al Baker, who leads a moderate anti-Moscow faction of the Baath Socialist Party, the Associated Press reported.

[While Baghdad Radio said the coup was bloodless, a dispatch from Tehran reported heavy fighting.

Regime criticized

[The Tehran newspaper Ettelaat, quoting travelers and field correspondents, said there was severe action in Baghdad, Basra, and other towns.]

About 15,000 Iraqi troops stationed in Jordan since the June war and the Iraqi first, fourth, and fifth divisions had joined the movement, Baghdad Radio said. A tight curfew was imposed on Baghdad and other major Iraqi towns.

In language grown familiar through a decade of instability that has followed the Iraqi republican revolution of July, 1958, Baghdad Radio blared forth charges that the Aref regime "was composed of a group of thieves, spies, and ignoramuses." It accused it of "neglecting the struggle for Palestine."

It said the new junta would "reinforce

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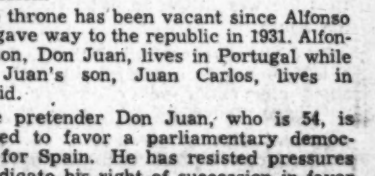
Inside today

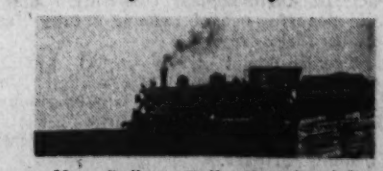
New York sharpens attack on drug problem



Many narcotic addicts in New York are facing a brighter future. Both the state and New York City have launched ambitious programs of addict rehabilitation. Their efforts, however, are peppered with criticism.

Details: Page 5

Old steam locomotives recall early U.S. days



Near Bellows Falls, Vt., the sights and sounds of the American past reappear on the rambling tracks and rumbling locomotives of Steamtown, U.S.A.

First page, Second Section

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★Tacit exit or Viet buildup?

Continued from Page 1

the South into nearby base areas is open to speculation here:

● Is this the unannounced, tacit Communist military deescalation of the war which American negotiators in Paris have been asking for in return for stopping the bombing "and other acts of war" against North Vietnam? The North Vietnamese delegation in Paris has repeatedly said Hanoi would not reciprocate, but the American delegation has urged a tacit, unofficial deescalation.

In short, is this a move toward peace? Is this a strategic and permanent military withdrawal to facilitate progress at the preliminary Paris peace talks?

● Or is the withdrawal a traditional tactical military convenience or necessity of very temporary duration so that North Vietnamese troops can rest, regroup, reindoctrinate, and reinforce—as they have many times in the past?

In short, is this a strictly military move for military advantages leading, not toward peace, but toward even more bitter and violent fighting?

Time frames considered

● Or does the withdrawal mean both, but in different time frames? Is Hanoi applying the carrot-and-stick tactic, deliberately deescalating in July to entice American concessions in Paris and to end the bombing of the North, while simultaneously preparing for a major offensive in August?

Officially, some senior American and Vietnamese officers in Saigon — but not necessarily in the field commands — think the Communists are winding up for a monstrous military offensive.

Jurisdictions sketched

Other allied sources note that the highest Viet Cong political and military command, called COSVN (Central Office of South Vietnam) held in early July a high-level session of several days' duration. The command is thought to be discussing and deciding major policy actions for the future.

Currently, Viet Cong military commands around Saigon immediately subordinate to COSVN are holding a joint meeting near the Cambodian border, intelligence sources report.

COSVN runs the Communist side of the war in the southern one-third of South Vietnam, while a North Vietnamese command runs the war in the northern two-thirds of the South.

Intelligence sources admit that to date the allied commands here are still in the dark about any major policy decision COSVN may have made.

They expect it will take days, if not weeks, for the COSVN decisions and orders to percolate down to its subordinate echelons and have them prepared to implement the decision. Generally, a time lag of at least several months passes before the allied command can capture documents or prisoners, or welcome a high-level defector who might confirm the secrets of such a high-level session.

For several weeks now, allied field commanders around Saigon have been saying they did not foresee a major Communist offensive around the capital during July. They noted that southern-born Viet Cong units, mixed with some northerners, were withdrawing from the immediate Saigon perimeter into "intermediate base areas" halfway between Cambodia and the capital.

Cong plan guessed

Currently, American field commanders around Saigon — and informed Vietnamese sources — say no major Viet Cong offensive is in the wind anywhere in South Vietnam during the two remaining weeks of July. But they say small-scale terrorism, minor skirmishes, isolated battles and sporadic rocket fire into the urban centers are still possibilities.

The new target date for any major Communist offensive is pretty well accepted to be in August. Some think it is planned to coincide with and designed to influence the American Republican and Democratic conventions next month.

There is considerable debate in the American community here whether a major Communist thrust—either with big-unit formations or high psychological-impact actions, such as rocketing—would benefit a soft-line American presidential candidate or a hard liner and how it may affect the drafting of the party platforms on the Vietnam issue.

Some Vietnamese sources say the Communists may use Aug. 19 as a pivot date for an offensive to mark the 23rd anniversary of their "general uprising" in which power was seized and taken into the hands of the population from the defeated Japanese occupation forces here at the end of World War II.

The general mood here is that the Communists still can and inevitably will try something in August. American sources are currently speaking more about a "general offensive" involving big-unit actions, but Vietnamese sources are talking more about a "general uprising" involving high-intensity political-economic actions but low-level, guerrilla-style military actions in the urban centers.

Alan Band Associates

Big load — This Arab peddler thinks nothing of carrying as many as 16 boxes on his back. It's all part of his trade. He works in and around Beirut, the Lebanese capital.

Ray drops appeal against extradition

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

James Earl Ray, alias Ramon George Sneyd, wanted by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation on a charge of assassinating the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has withdrawn his appeal against the British order for his extradition.

Home Secretary James Callaghan now has to sign a surrender warrant. American authorities then make their arrangements for returning Mr. Ray to the United States.

When he is handed over by Scotland Yard at the point of departure the wanted man will probably be accompanied by his American attorney, Arthur J. Hanes, a former mayor of Birmingham, Alabama.

It seems probable that Mr. Ray felt further legal proceedings here could unnecessarily damage his own case. Publicly would inevitably be given to the prosecution's allegations. Yet since he was not actually being tried here he could not defend himself.

Objections raised

During the proceedings at the magistrate's court at Bow Street when extradition was being considered Mr. Ray, under the name of Sneyd, twice objected to police statements about his manner and behavior when arrested. He expressed his resentment at his inability to rebut their evidence.

His lawyers here fought the case on the grounds that the slaying of the Rev. Dr. King—whoever was responsible—was a political crime. They accepted that Sneyd and Ray are one and the same man. The fingerprint evidence was totally convincing. They did not, however, allow that Mr. Ray committed the crime.

Going into the witness box, although not under oath, Mr. Ray himself made a statement denying that he was responsible.

He declared that he had never met Dr. King and had no grudge against him.

The United States authorities however sought to show by fingerprint and photographic identification that Mr. Ray, just before the murder, bought a Remington rifle, a telescopic sight, and a pair of binoculars; and that he then occupied Room 5B at 424½ South Main Street, Memphis, close to a bathroom from which the shot that slayed Dr. King on the balcony of his motel room was fired.

Somebody, unseen, but believed to be the man from 5B, occupied the bathroom at the time.

Later a man fled, leaving behind in a shop doorway a package containing rifle, sight, and binoculars, each with at least one identifiable fingerprint on it.

The fleeing man drove away in a white car.

Traced to Canada

Subsequently Mr. Ray appeared in Canada. There, according to testimony, he obtained a false passport and an airline ticket to London. According to testimony given in court he produced both identification documents on arrival in London, one made out in the name of Sneya and one in the name of Sneyd. He declared Sneyd to be the correct one.

During his travels he reportedly had gone to Lisbon, where he had presented himself to the Canadian Embassy to obtain the passport that was made out in the name of Sneyd. He reportedly sought contacts there with African mercenary organizations. Back in London he even telephoned a daily newspaper, it is reported, to "inquire about becoming a mercenary."

A flight to Brussels was subsequently booked in the name of Sneyd. After coming to the attention of Scotland Yard, he was arrested at London Airport.

London newspapers ask:

Was the man who fled from 424½ South Main Street the killer, or was he a decoy?

Had he, or had somebody else, occupied the bathroom?

Was the killer alone, or was he a gunman hired by others?

★Sweden echoes Kosygin on U.S. bombing halt

Continued from Page 1

that Moscow and Washington had agreed to "open discussions on mutual limitation of nuclear armaments." This point was also mentioned in the final communiqué.

On purely bilateral issues, Mr. Kosygin replied encouragingly to a Swedish reporter's question about the possibility of the Soviet Union supplying enriched uranium to Sweden. The final communiqué mentioned proposals for agreements on "economic and scientific-technological cooperation and on the peaceful use of nuclear energy" as a future task.

Swedish-Soviet trade grows annually, though turnover, at 118.5 million rubles ($131.53 million) last year is only a quarter that of Soviet trade with Britain, Finland, and Japan—Moscow's three top Western trading partners.

Factories visited

The Soviets have bought machinery and equipment for paper, pulp, and other specialized industries from Sweden, and lately have been increasingly interested in consumer goods as well.

Mr. Kosygin visited the Alpha-Laval factory producing food-processing machinery and the Findus frozen pea factory. He asked keen, detailed questions at both places. Alpha-Laval is building 12 plants in the Soviet Union—three of them in Moscow. One of the main features will be the processing of milk and cream in such a way that the product will keep for up to three months without refrigeration.

At Findus, a worker introduced to Mr. Kosygin asked whether Soviet workers were allowed to own shares in their own factories, as in Sweden. "Their work is their investment," Mr. Kosygin replied.

Since Sweden is a constitutional monarchy, Mr. Kosygin, son of a Leningrad worker, also visited King Gustav VI Adolf at his summer residence in the south. The tall, octogenarian chief of state, a friendly grandfather without the least hint of pomp or affectation, took Mr. Kosygin and his daughter, Mrs. Gvishiani, on a stroll across his beautifully tended lawns. Do you have magnolias?" the Premier asked the King as reporters jostled each other to get closer.

"Only one," the King replied.

"Does it bloom?"

"Oh, yes." And so the conversation went, while security police and court officials strove unavailingly to keep eager photographers from tramping through the flower beds.

Redwood bill boosted

By the Associated Press

Washington

The House has passed a bill to authorize establishment of a 28,500-acre redwood national park in northern California.

The House endorsed the action of its Interior Committee in cutting in half the park proposed in a bill passed by the Senate.

The Senate measure, passed last year, calls for a 64,000-acre park.

The news — briefly

International . . .

Prague

Czechoslovakia's liberal leadership was reported ready to accept a demand by the Soviet Union and four of her orthodox Communist allies that the Prague regime explain its democratization program at a summit meeting in two weeks' time.

The demand for the Communist summit was said to be contained in the letter sent to Prague after a weekend meeting in Warsaw of leaders of the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria. The letter has not been made public yet, but diplomatic sources said it acceded to the Czechoslovak request for bilateral talks while insisting that they be followed by a summit meeting.

Meanwhile, the Czechoslovakia news agency CTK reported that additional Soviet troops, who had remained after Warsaw Pact maneuvers, had left the country. It gave no numbers.

Ottawa

Postmasters in the United States were told not to accept mail addressed to Canada as the Canadian Government made its first offer Wednesday to 24,000 postal workers threatening to strike.

Lagos, Nigeria

Secessionist Biafra has announced its acceptance of an invitation to send a top-level delegation to Niamey, Niger, to meet an Organization of African Unity committee seeking a peace formula to end the Nigerian civil war.

Paris

North Vietnam informed the United States at the Paris peace talks of the names of three captured American airmen who are to be released shortly. The decision to release them had been announced two weeks ago.

The names were given as:

Maj. James Frederick Low, captured Dec. 16, 1967.

Maj. Fred Neale Thompson, captured last March 20.

Capt. Joe Victor Carpenter, captured last Feb. 15.

The United States and North Vietnam delegations met for nearly 4½ hours Wednesday. This was the 13th session of their talks.

Stockholm

Thirteen more deserters from U.S. military service have received asylum in Sweden for what were called here "humanitarian reasons." One was a Briton, who had been living in the United States for several years but maintained his British citizenship.

A spokesman of the Swedish Aliens Commission said that so far 107 servicemen have reported to Swedish authorities and 81 have been allowed to stay.

Saigon

Widespread enemy attacks as heavy as the Tet and May offensives can be expected throughout South Vietnam in late July, August, or early September, Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford said here.

Asked if enemy tactics have any relation to the U.S.-North Vietnamese talks in Paris, Mr. Clifford replied: "We proceed on the assumption that the enemy combat plan is based on making impressions on the conference in Paris." He said a "spectacular event" could affect the negotiations but did not elaborate.

United States . . .

Washington

President Johnson told Congress that any further cuts in his foreign-aid program would harm United States efforts to end the Vietnam war and negotiate disarmament agreements with the Soviet Union.

He said in a statement that the program —previously cut by $600 million to $2.3 billion —was "absolutely essential."

New York

Federal mediator Robert E. Kennedy announced Wednesday tentative agreement on a new contract covering 24,000 long-distance telephone workers in 46 states and the District of Columbia.

However, in Chicago the Illinois Bell Telephone Company rejected binding arbitration of its long dispute with communications installers, and Mayor Richard J. Daley said city workers would be used to install equipment needed for the Democratic National Convention.

Washington

Opposition to President Johnson's controversial nomination of Associate Justice Abe Fortas as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court forced the judge to appear before a Senate committee for a second time Wednesday.

Mr. Justice Fortas testified Tuesday, that, since he went on the Supreme Court in 1965, he has been called to the White House by President Johnson for consultation on critical matters.

Appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on his nomination to succeed Chief Justice Earl Warren, he said none of the subjects on which President Johnson had consulted with him had anything to do with matters that might come before the Supreme Court.

Washington

The nation's industrial output rose to its second straight monthly record during June, but the rate of the advance was down considerably from a month earlier, the Federal Reserve Board reported Tuesday.

At the same time, the government announced a plan to pump an additional $600 million in home-mortgage money into the economy after Aug. 1 through the nation's savings-and-loan associations.

Washington

The Senate Finance Committee Tuesday killed the Johnson administration's proposal for a 30 percent tax on foreign-travel spending.

News of July 16 and 17 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Marca Registrada
An International Daily Newspaper
FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY
Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and at additional mailing offices.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Payable in advance, postpaid: one year $24, six months $12, three months $6, single copies 10 cents.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world and at many newsstands.
It is printed in Boston; Los Angeles, and London, in 5 regional editions — New England, Eastern, Midwestern, Western, and London — for each of which the issue date corresponds to the date of earliest distribution in that region.
Cost of Remailing Monitors — United States and its possessions: 5 cents for first 2 ounces and 1 cent for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.
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BRANCH OFFICES (ZIP Code)
New York, 888 Fifth Avenue (10036)
Washington, 1287-1293 National Press Bldg. (20004)
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Chilean fruits replanted

In 1714 a French engineer, Amédée François Frézier — whose name coincidentally was derived from the French word for strawberry, fraise — delighted his countrymen by returning from a trip to Chile with plants that eventually bore fruit "as large as small apples."

European gardeners planted the Chilean and North American species in the same plots, and large, productive plants evolved.

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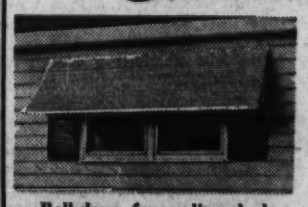
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Sub threat

Pentagon planners hint Soviet fleet is growing menace to U.S. capability

By George W. Ashworth
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

There is a new urgency to Pentagon efforts to counteract the growing Soviet submarine threat.

For years, United States defense planners have been secure in the knowledge that the Soviet submarine fleet, although larger than that of the United States, was somewhat lacking in quality.

Now there is a growing belief in Defense that the Soviets may catch the United States unless countering moves are treated with a new priority. Some sources believe the United States faces the real possibility of being second best for a time in certain crucial areas of undersea endeavor.

Taking perhaps the most dismal view so far expressed by an official, the informed and prickly submarine authority, Vice-Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, told Congress in March, "In my opinion, within [censored] years we will lose our superiority over the Russians. I think it is probably too late even now. I think if we work hard, we can try to catch up."

Not very long ago, Pentagon analysts believed that the Soviets were between 5 and 10 years behind the United States in submarine development.

Official view offered

The official viewpoint was reflected in a Time magazine article on Feb. 23, which said, "The Russians lag well behind the United States in submarine warfare. One reason is that their ships are slower (about 25 knots submerged), make more noise, and cannot dive so deeply as United States subs, and are thus easier to detect."

But, as Time pointed out, the Soviets are trying to improve. There are signs now that the Soviets are advancing beyond the wildest expectations of most quarters, including those of the nation's intelligence organizations.

During the past year, four or five new classes of Soviet submarines have been detected operating in the world's waters. These submarines demonstrated substantial advances in speed, quietness, and weaponry, particularly in missiles.

There is every indication that the Soviets are designing submarines that may—type for type—be comparable to several components of the existing United States submarine fleet. Some Soviet submarines may have advantages that United States officials believe can be equalled or exceeded only by the new classes of United States submarines.

Concern detailed

Specifically, the major current worries are these:

- In terms of quality, Soviet submarines seen in small numbers in the very recent period are of an extremely high order, and this covers a broad range of capabilities.
- In terms of quantity, the Soviets, possessed already of at least 350 submarines of various types, are engaged in a rapid construction program. At least five new submarines are launched every year, and some sources suggest that the Soviet fleet may grow in the next few years by as many as a dozen or so submarines a year.
- As the Soviet Navy ranges farther in strength to the various oceans of the world, its operating capabilities increase, and it becomes a more ominous presence and threat to the security of the free world navies and merchant marines.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Admiral Rickover

He says, "We will lose our superiority over the Russians. It is probably too late even now."

The United States submarine fleet is now qualitatively superior to the Soviet fleet, largely because it has launched in strength fleets of missile-bearing and attack submarines in recent years. Soviet submarines of comparable quality are still very few. But that is changing.

Missile fleet stabilized

The United States missile-bearing submarine force has reached the static level of 41. Current plans are for production of nuclear attack submarines to cease in a few years. The last construction allocation has been planned for the next fiscal year.

The Soviet submarine inventory includes only submarines built in the postwar period. In contrast, only 33 submarines in the current United States attack inventory are modern and nuclear-powered. The rest are revamped relics of World War II. Nine of the 33 nuclear attack submarines are not considered first class.

New Soviet submarines are of three types:

- Ballistic missile submarines capable of launching attacks against the United States and its allies. Earlier submarines of this type were diesel-powered, with only three crude, short-range missiles in the sail, or superstructure of the submarine. Later models have more missiles of longer range positioned in the hull capable of being fired from below the surface, as are United States Polaris missiles. Some sources believe the Soviets may now have a submarine with 16 advanced missiles similar in many ways to the United States Polaris submarine. Last year, the Soviets exhibited a submarine-launched missile with a claimed range of between 2,300 and 3,000 nautical miles and a 1,500-pound payload.
- Cruise missile submarines capable of attacking allied shipping and naval forces as well as striking coastal installations. Strategists were taken aback by the sinking of an Israeli destroyer with such a weapon, and the Navy is busily trying to devise more effective countermeasures. The United States has no such missiles, either on ships or submarines, preferring to rely upon guns and airpower to accomplish the same thing.
- New, heavily armed, and very fast attack submarines, pose an increasingly serious threat to surface ships and United States attack submarines, as well as to the United States Polaris fleet.

New sub rumored

There have been unconfirmed reports of a Soviet submarine capable of operating at a depth of 2,000 feet. If such a submarine were built in quantity, the Soviets would have an extremely useful advantage, for United States submarines are now believed capable of operating only at around one-half that depth or a little more.

Other Soviet submarines have been found operating extremely quietly, and some have demonstrated great speed, it is believed.

To counter the developing undersea threats, the United States is planning to develop a new and very fast submarine with advanced detection equipment and weaponry.

In announcing recently the decision to go ahead with the new submarine, Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford, said also that the decision would be made within several weeks whether to go ahead with development of a new class of quiet submarines with electric drives. Such submarines would be particularly useful, the Navy believes, in clandestine intelligence operations, as well as in tracking Soviet submarines.

Noise problem unsolved

Some officials within the Pentagon believe, however, that it would be better to try to quiet the drives of the fast submarines so that one type of submarine would serve several purposes. Although the new submarines will be quieter than present nuclear submarines, there is a question whether the noise level can be brought to the low levels sought for at least a portion of the attack fleet.

In the past, it has been impossible to develop very quiet submarines that were very fast. Admiral Rickover has indicated to Congress that it still might be beyond possibility, but he and his staff are working steadily upon the problem.

Mr. Clifford pointed out in announcing the new submarine program "that submarines constitute only one facet of the defense that we have against enemy submarines. We have sea-based planes; we have land-based planes; we have destroyers; we have destroyer escorts; and we have other means by which we can contend against enemy submarines."

As matters now stand, it appears that the United States will decide to spend large sums of money within the next several years upon its submarines and antisubmarine warfare.

A decision was made to continue with the attack-submarine building construction program. Each new submarine will cost close to $200 million. There will be planes and ships to buy to replace the present aging fleet. If the Soviets appear likely to be able to provide a major threat to the Polaris fleet, the Pentagon may find it advisable to build a fleet of new missile submarines to keep that aspect of the deterrent force safe from harm. That would take billions of dollars.

With so many demands upon the dollar now and with so many needs foreseeable in the near future, the prospect of continued high defense expenditures is not an easy matter to face. But sources here are coming more and more to agree that, unless the Soviet military and naval development drive loses steam, there will be no other way.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Postal changes recommended

Frederick R. Kappel, head of the President's Commission on Postal Reorganization, uses a chart of the top-management structure of a special corporation—recommended by the commission—to operate the nation's mail service. The commission also recommended the elimination of all political jobs in the postal service.

*U.S. position buoyed for Honolulu talks

Continued from Page 1

So did the mounting infiltration from the north. But the political campaign more than compensated, with its continuing and overriding emphasis on peace.

Mr. Johnson is known to be conscious of the full range of his responsibility as long as he remains President. He is giving first priority to the peace talks. He stands on his first partial step of deescalation in restricting the bombing of North Vietnam.

He has avoided the threats, which are customary in difficult East-West negotiations of this sort, of what he might do if the other side does not meet his basic requirements. He has set a tone of patience at the Paris talks that has little precedent in past cold-war negotiations. The talks that finally ended the Korean war, by contrast, were a model of violent and vituperative conflict.

Firmness, patience linked

But Mr. Johnson at Honolulu will also act on his philosophy that firmness is the necessary ally of patience. He continues willing to move further down the road of deescalation. But he has no present plans to move alone.

He has changed his emphasis somewhat since his March 31 speech. American forces are doing much less of the "search and destroy" activity that the critics of his earlier conduct of the war criticized bitterly. But as long as there is no cease-fire, another Tet offensive will be resisted as if repulsing it is the kind of "victory" that is still required, if North Vietnam is to give up its plan of conquest.

The President's Honolulu mission, therefore, is somewhat out of phase with the current effort of all the political candidates in the United States to persuade the voters that they above all stand for peacemaking. The President-watchers on this trip will also watch to see how his talks with President Thieu and the military leaders at Honolulu will set with public opinion at home.

It is widely felt here that the candidates—Senator McCarthy excepted—are all too willing to let Mr. Johnson do the less-popular things while they harvest the relief of the American voter at the new popularity of peacemaking. Vice-President Humphrey played down the "firmness" aspect of his foreign policy last week, but it was there. Governor Rockefeller gave the impression of favoring almost drastic steps to get the United States out of Vietnam, no matter what. But his four points left wide open the question of what he could do if the Communists were managing to seize control of South Vietnam.

On this point Mr. Nixon, like Bre'r Fox, lay low.

Mr. Johnson does the talking, on this side of the ledger, for them all.

Cutch appeal approved

By Reuters

New Delhi

An Indian high court has granted a lawyer leave to appeal an international tribunal's award of 350 square miles of the arid Rann of Cutch to Pakistan.

Chief Justice M. Hidayatullah granted leave to lawyer Maganbhai Patel to appeal a Gujarat high court order challenging the tribunal's award made in Geneva in February.

The Rann of Cutch was the scene of bitter clashes between Pakistan and India in 1965.

Decentralization intrigues educators

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The wave of interest in decentralizing schools has American educators searching for new guidelines.

Evidence of the breadth of concern among schoolmen was shown by the attendance at a special institute on the issue last week at Columbia University. The session drew 55 school superintendents—not only from major cities, but also from suburban and rural school systems in more than 30 states.

Decentralization of the administration or public control of schools already is a fact—and, in some cases, a source of controversy—in New York, Chicago, and Detroit. It is an embryonic issue in several other urban centers where proposals are being aired. And decentralization is even beginning to attract attention in nonmetropolitan districts.

Discussion at the Columbia conference indicated that decentralization, despite much appeal, poses a contradiction for many educators: it seems to run counter to the drive to integrate schools racially.

New York plan assailed

Decentralization implies, in segregated neighborhoods, schools for children of one race, controlled by their parents, and run by administrators and teachers of that race.

Prof. Thomas Pettigrew of Harvard University, one of the speakers, criticized New York City's pioneering decentralization program as "a regressive step backward." He said the recommendation by a mayoral commission to subdivide the city school system into as many as 60 semiautonomous districts would prepetuate 60 ghettos.

Miss June Shagaloff, education director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), another speaker, labeled the New York proposal "separatist."

Not everyone, however, regarded decentralization as a barrier to integration. One was James Farmer, a founder and former director of the Congress of Racial Equality, now an adjunct professor at New York University.

Integration stepping-stone

"Decentralization and local control may seem to be a paradox," he told the superintendents. "But I see them as a forerunner of integration." He said that by having an opportunity to "develop a sense of cohesiveness and pride" through black-oriented schools, Negroes could prepare themselves for the "ultimate goal" of integration.

John H. Fischer, president of Columbia's Teachers College, put it another way:

"Before racial integration is likely to produce the benefits it could yield, black Americans must have greater opportunities to assert their own preferences, to control their own destinies, to manage their own affairs."

Whether or not decentralization tends to promote racial segregation, institute participants seemed to agree that the concept offers bright hope in some areas.

James F. Redmond, general superintendent of Chicago schools, who is directing a decentralization of his vast system, said flatly that under present financial pressures "decentralization is proving to me that the big city cannot be administered any other way."

He added a less-tangible factor:

"I expect it to begin to release the personal initiative and imagination which have tended to wither and die under the efficiency of centralization."

The closest that the institute participants came to reaching a concensus appeared to be in their agreement that decentralization could involve the community more deeply in its educational system.

Dialogue promoted

"Its potential importance," said Prof. Robert J. Havighurst of the University of Chicago, "lies in the possibility that parents and community leaders who have had little power in the past over the nature of the education their children get will grow in wisdom and effectiveness as parents and community leaders as they gain experience through exercising power."

Professor Emeritus Adolf A. Berle of Columbia observed that one benefit of "a well-developed and well-handled dialogue" between educators and the communtiy could be to prevent the violent disruptions that have marked some recent efforts for educational reform.

He advised the superintendents to take the lead in such dialogue—early enough so that they may "frame the debate."

The three-day institute, cosponsored by Columbia's Teachers College and the United States Office of Education, produced few clear-cut answers to the questions raised by the school-decentralization movement. But it did disclose the kind of rethinking that seems to occupy many American school officials.

Perhaps the theme was described best by James E. Allen Jr., New York State Commissioner of Education and a leading proponent of the New York City decentralization program:

"It is no longer possible, in the exercise of responsible leadership, to consider solutions in terms of patching up, reshuffling, or superficially modernizing traditional approaches. It is time that we recognize that we are at the end of an era, and that we need to accelerate our imagination and intensify our willingness to devise and to accept really new and radical changes."

Scranton for Rockefeller

By the Associated Press

New York

Former Pennsylvania Gov. William W. Scranton said that Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, of all the presidential hopefuls, "is one of two, and the only Republican, whom young people widely support."

"He would be an excellent president and he can win," Mr. Scranton said.

His remarks were contained in a statement to Pennsylvania delegates to the GOP national convention, released by Rockefeller headquarters in New York.

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Aid sought for Jews in Arab lands

By Mario Rossi
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

Israelis are expressing increasing concern over the situation of Jews living in Arab countries.

They have repeatedly called the problem to the attention of Secretary-General U Thant and urged direct investigations by the United Nations.

The countries involved are the United Arab Republic, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon.

According to the Israelis, these are the most recent anti-Jewish developments:

- In Egypt, nearly all heads of Jewish families are in prison and the International Red Cross has not been allowed to investigate.
- In Iraq, Jews cannot dispose freely of their properties.
- In Syria, the population has been advised to avoid the Jews, thus making it very difficult for the latter to earn a living.

There exists, however, serious legal and political obstacles to a UN investigation.

Humanitarian issues pushed

In the summer of 1967, both the General Assembly and the Security Council expressed their concern about humanitarian questions in the Middle East area, especially the civil populations and the prisoners of war in the area of conflict.

A special representative of the Secretary-General, Nils Gussing, was dispatched to the area in order to investigate. His report was published last October.

Since that time, the Secretary-General has tried to arrange for a personal representative to go again to the Middle East, but difficulties have intervened.

The Israelis feel that the Jewish communities in the Arab countries situated in the area of conflict were also affected by the June, 1967, hostilities. It stands to reason, they say, that in the circumstances their fate, as well as that of the Arab victims of the war, should be investigated.

Arab restrictions stated

The Arab countries have made it clear that while they would welcome a representative of the Secretary-General for the purposes stated in the two resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council, they would refuse any investigation of the status of the Jewish communities.

Experts at the United Nations feel the two resolutions were not intended to include any investigation concerning the Jews and that in any case the Arab refusal allows no alternative.

Because of these difficulties, the Secretary-General so far has been unable to appoint another special representative.

The Israelis are very insistent that the international community should investigate the condition of Jews in Arab countries not only because reports they receive indicate that conditions are deteriorating steadily, but also in view of the fact that no independent investigation is possible.

The Israelis stress that while foreign correspondents are free to talk to Arabs residing in Israel or in occupied territories, no foreigner is allowed to approach the Jews living in Arab countries.

The once-prosperous Jewish community in Egypt, that in the late 1940's numbered 75,000, reportedly was reduced to about 2,500 by the time the six-day war broke out—about 1,500 in Cairo and 1,000 in Alexandria. Since that time, several hundred Jews who held foreign passports were allowed to leave. The others, according to the Israelis, "are close to starvation, having been deprived of all sources of income, employment, and property."

In Syria, the Jewish community was reportedly reduced from 40,000 to 3,500, most of whom live in Damascus and Aleppo. Israelis maintain that "the Jews of Syria have been suffering from inhuman treatment for years and are in fact confined to ghettoes, where they are subjected to pressure and extortion. Jews have to carry an identity card with the word 'Jew' inscribed in red on it."

Jews in Iraq, according to a note submitted by Israel to the Secretary-General last spring, "are under constant fear for their lives. The Iraq authorities, and particularly the secret police, threaten them even with murder."

Despite repeated denials by the Arab countries, there is widespread awareness at the UN, that the condition of the Jews living in Middle Eastern countries has become quite serious since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

This little pig went to . . .

Pigs rootle, sheep graze, and a child pauses in her walk down a rural Bolivian road to gaze with interest at the photographer.

*Iraq coup leaders lay ouster to war

Continued from Page 1

the battle against Zionism and imperialism."

The "white revolution of July 17," as the radio termed the new movement, erupted as the United States delegate to the United Nations, George W. Ball, visited Jordan and Lebanon on an information-gathering mission after talks in Israel.

The coup caught the Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal Andrei Grechko, at the start of a week's scheduled visit to Algeria where he began talks with President Houari Boumedienne July 16.

After the United Arab Republic and Algeria, Iraq rivals Syria as the third-largest recipient of Soviet military and economic aid. But Moscow has been less generous in replacing Iraq's equipment losses in the June war than it has for the United Arab Republic or Syria.

Soviet commentators had criticized the Aref regime for not fulfilling promises made to the Kurdish minority in northern Iraq.

General Aref was visiting Moscow in April, 1966, when his brother, the late President, Abdel Salem Aref, was killed in a helicopter accident.

Soon after taking office, General Aref and his then civilian Premier, Abdel Rahman Bazzaz, concluded a cease-fire agreement with the Kurds, ending their five-year uprising.

The Kurds were promised sweeping local cultural and administrative autonomy. But since the June war they have complained bitterly that the promises have not been kept.

Guerrilla war avoided

But the Kurds avoided reopening guerrilla warfare. They did not wish to be accused of aiding Israel by weakening part of the Arab front.

Early communiqués of Iraq's new military masters indicated they would consider Kurdish sensibilities.

The new Baghdad regime might be expected to show fresh belligerency toward Israel. It would be carefully watched by the regime of King Hussein, which has been nervous over the presence of Iraqi troops inside the borders of the kingdom.

Internal rather than outside causes seem to lie behind the new upheaval in Baghdad.

Since taking office, President Aref had kept out of partisan politics himself. He held the premier's office only during last year's war emergency—from May 10 to July 10, 1967.

Crisis powers extended

Premier Taher Yahia had been unsuccessfully trying to weld Iraq's only legal political organization, the Arab Socialist Union, into a cohesive party that would represent all of Iraq's many ethnic and religious groups and not only the Sunni (orthodox) Moslems who control the Army.

The Arab Socialist Union was modeled after Egypt's party of the same name after the 1964 United Arab Republic-Iraqi political coordination agreement. It has been even less successful than its Egyptian model.

In June of this year, the Baghdad regime extended by another year the emergency powers under which the country has been ruled without Parliament since 1958.

A draft law was proposed to set up a legislative assembly. This was supposed to have written a new constitution and eventually restored some sort of parliamentary regime.

The new junta promised on Baghdad Radio to act on long-delayed plans for agrarian reform and to "strengthen national oil companies."

The Iraq Petroleum Company, a consortium of American, British, Dutch and French firms, is the last remaining major Western interest involving American or British capital in Iraq.

In 1961, Gen. Abdel Karim Kassem, the dictator who overthrew the pro-Western Iraqi monarchy in July, 1958, received Soviet credits and technicians to begin state exploration for oil.

Little was done in the oil question during the Baathist (Arab Socialist) dictatorship of February to November, 1963.

But in 1964 a new regime created the Iraqi National Oil Company which a year later agreed with the IPC to explore together the vast resources of the North Rumaila field, one of the richest in the world.

After the June war, the Aref government took away most of the IPC's remaining concession. It did not implement the North Rumaila agreement.

France's state oil firm ERAP in November, 1967, reached an accord with INOC for exploration and extraction of other former IPC concessions. French interests were unsuccessful in efforts to gain concessions for North Rumaila.

Israelis hold youths

By Reuters

Tel Aviv, Israel

Israeli security forces have arrested 12 young Arabs accused of subversive activities, and pleas on their behalf have been rejected by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, according to an announcement here.

The announcement said the Arabs were arrested in Nablus, on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan. It described them as high-school students.

It said General Dayan rejected pleas by Nablus notables on grounds the young men were organized to carry out acts of sabotage and murder against Israeli forces.

Britons plan airlift for Biafra youths

By David P. Shaw
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

A rescue operation is being mounted from Britain to save needy Biafran children, victims of the civil war in Nigeria.

It is planned to fly out the children, in batches of 10 or so, and bring them to Britain where they will be fed and looked after until the war's end.

Subject to official blessing—from the Home Office—the children would be dispersed to fully equipped reception centers, such as those run by the Ockenden Venture in England and Wales, which specialize in the care and welfare of refugees.

Statements quoted by British news media have put the figure of those to be assisted at several thousand. But it is more likely that initially only a few hundred children will be helped.

Much preparatory work has already been accomplished. The operation is said to be "about to happen, any minute." Staff is being built up at Fernando Poo, off the Biafran coast, ready for the airlift. The first children could be on their way by this weekend.

Facilities readied

Miss Joyce Pearce, founder of the Ockenden Venture, based in Woking, Surrey, says accommodation can be provided immediately for 50 children and very soon places could be readied at Haslemere and Reading to take a further 200.

The venture has an abundance of experience when it comes to dealing with refugees. It has handled children of displaced persons in war-torn Europe, others from the 1956 Hungarian uprising, Tibetans, even young political refugees from South Africa.

The big "if" is "will the Biafrans let the children come out. And then will they trust us," says Miss Pearce.

But the operation, whatever happens and however many children come to Britain, will be of short-term duration. It is to be hoped that the children can return to their home country when the issues behind the civil war are finally settled.

Gold-price slides disturb speculators

By Reuters

London

The price of gold in London dropped to its lowest for three months Wednesday, and speculators appeared frightened after successive price falls.

At the morning fixing, 70 cents an ounce was clipped off the price, cutting it to $37.80—the lowest price since April 19.

The speculators' faith that prices would remain high enough that they would eventually be able to make huge profits was undermined by concern that South Africa might sell gold on the free market.

If this happened the supply of gold on the world market would increase, and prices would fall more.

Speculators continue to 'unload'

Gold has lost popularity now that the world's major paper currencies are more stable. This has helped persuade hoarders to try to sell.

Bullion dealers here say that for the second day running the speculators were continuing to send gold for sale.

They added, however, that the extent of unloading has so far hardly scratched the surface of the hoard of speculative gold built up during the recent series of monetary crises.

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New York sharpens massive assault on narcotic addiction

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

More than half the drug addicts in the United States are reported to live in the State of New York—from 30,000 to 100,000 of them, depending on who is counting. Most are clustered in New York City.

Until recently, efforts to help these addicts—and to keep their numbers from growing—were halting and piecemeal.

But today New York City can claim, with much justification, to be the only American city to marshal a truly comprehensive attack on drug addiction. And the State of New York has mounted what is said to be the largest program of addict rehabilitation and prevention in the world.

Results, however, have not been instantly visible to everyone. The programs continue to be peppered with the criticism that has stalked them from the start.

An assistant district attorney of New York County, Peter Schweitzer, recently condemned the state and city drug-addiction programs as "drastically wrong." He said he was resigning to join a private foundation working in that field.

The state program has been challenged as unconstitutional by the president of the New York City Council and the American Civil Liberties Union. Although upheld in the state courts, the program may wind up in the Supreme Court of the United States before the question is settled.

How are the New York programs working? Are they headed in the right direction?

Lawrence W. Pierce
"There will never be a single way to treat drug addicts."

This much is certain: New York State and New York City have accepted the challenge ambitiously.

The city is spending $9.5 million a year to run 21 centers manned by a staff of more than 200. The state is pouring $38 million a year into 25 centers and a staff of 3,000.

State and city are going after the narcotics problem, however, in fundamentally different ways. The state is trying a wide range of techniques, while the city is concentrating solely on one of the most promising approaches.

The State of New York has incorporated into its program all major techniques used successfully elsewhere in rehabilitating drug addicts.

A scatter-gun approach? Not according to Lawrence W. Pierce, chairman of the state's new Narcotic Addiction Control Commission. He sees it as a way to tailor treatment to an addict's individual needs.

"We're committed to the belief that there will never be a single way to treat drug addicts," he explained. "Although addicts share common characteristics, each presents different problems clinically. So we need a multiplicity of approaches."

Thus an addict entering the state program is assigned to a facility where he can get the kind of treatment which the staff feels would be best for him.

He may be treated psychiatrically; correctionally; by group interaction directed by ex-addicts; through interdiscipline, that is, under staff regimentation; by "maintenance," using a nonnarcotic substitute drug; under ambulatory care—or a combination of techniques.

He may be sent to a facility secured by guards and barred windows. Or to a unit where locked doors are the only reminder of confinement. Or perhaps to one where doors are left unlocked.

In the state-run centers an addict may go to school—even earning the equivalent of a high-school diploma—or learn a trade. The object, however, is not so much to train him as to ingrain a sense of responsibility.

Single-treatment approach

The wide range of facilities in which the state has a stake indicates the scope of its program. The Narcotic Addiction Control Commission runs 10 rehabilitation centers of its own; operates 13 other units through agreements with two state departments; cooperates with New York City and a private agency to conduct two more; and financially supports nine private operations.

One of the programs which the State of New York subsidizes — to the tune of nearly half the program's annual budget —is New York City's.

The city program is grounded on a single-treatment approach: addict-to-addict interaction. The approach was pioneered with spectacular results in Puerto Rico by Dr. Efren Ramirez, now the city's director of addiction services.

From his first visit to one of the Addiction Services Agency's storefront centers in an old brownstone or tenement, the addict works with those who have experienced what he has. During the induction period an ex-addict who successfully broke the drug habit serves as living proof that it's possible.

Later, when the addict enters treatment as a member of a residential therapeutic community, he joins fellow addicts in something called an "encounter." This is a structured-discussion session which tears down —sometimes brutally — the delusions surrounding drug addiction and instills the desires to go "square."

When the rehabilitated addict is ready to resume life outside, normally after two years in the program, he is likely to choose to stay in the program as a staff member—to help addicts, as he himself was once helped.

Stay tied to rehabilitation

The way that addicts enter a rehabilitation program in New York is a source of controversy.

The state program acquires its participants through the courts. Judges commit addicts for treatment after receiving petitions from some concerned person—a relative, friend, or most anyone else—or from the addict himself. A person also may be committed after he is charged with a narcotics crime.

An addict is committed for however long rehabilitation takes, up to three years. Most addicts finish treatment in less than a year, then remain in parole-like "aftercare" for the rest of the three-year commitment.

On the other hand, New York City and some private programs get along without compelling addicts to stay. The city's program is largely voluntary. It accepts no addicts committed by the courts, except those automatically committed by being charged with narcotics offenses.

It was the compulsion aspect of the state program that was challenged—and upheld —in the courts. The controversy was revived last month when addicts at the state rehabilitation center with the tightest security, the one at Woodbourne, N.Y., went on a rampage that took tear gas to quell.

How essential is compulsion? The chairman of New York's Narcotic Addiction Control Commission calls it "a necessary ingredient." He said compulsion is needed not only to keep addicts in the rehabilitation program, but also to lend support when a rehabilitated addict "goes back to the streets."

Mr. Pierce said compulsion becomes particularly important during aftercare because it permits the state to insure that a rehabilitated addict stays off drugs. The ex-addict may be required to report regularly and submit to tests. If he regresses, he may be returned to a treatment center.

All controversy aside, how are the two New York programs doing?

It's probably still too early to tell for sure. The city program has been functioning just two years, and the state program is only a little more than a year old. Real results cannot be known until rehabilitated addicts face life for a while.

Compared with the large concentrations of addicts in New York, the number of rehabilitation participants is modest.

Of an estimated 25,000 or more addicts in New York City, the city's program has reached about 3,000, of whom half dropped out somewhere along the line. The state program, in a much shorter span, has treated some 6,600, of whom about 650 have "graduated" into aftercare.

Larry Alan Bear, first deputy commissioner of the city's Addiction Services Agency, singled out two hopeful signs:

- The "holding power" of the city's voluntary program. Hundreds of addicts who volunteer for the program not only stick it out (although they could leave any time), but work hard at renovating their treatment centers and even contribute welfare checks toward housekeeping costs.
- Involvement of people in the community. More than 800 nonaddicted persons — relatives, friends, and other concerned persons—have been brought into the program as volunteer workers in the prevention effort through a series of community organizations.

Irving Lang, counsel for the state's Narcotic Addiction Control Commission, cited some statistics that state officials find encouraging:

- The number of misdemeanor arrests for possession of heroin in New York City dropped by 600 in the first nine months of the state program (April through December, 1967) compared with the same period the previous year, despite increased enforcement of narcotics laws.
- More than 4,0000 fewer persons said they were users of heroin, when questioned by New York City police after arrests for various crimes, during the same period in 1967 as compared with 1966.

uated" into aftercare. In addition, the educational and counseling activities of both programs have reached thousands more addicts.

Yet the number of addicts being helped is large enough to qualify the New York programs as more than token efforts.

And both programs are girding for rapid growth. The state program is hopefully expected to nearly double its addict enrollment by next summer. Directors of the city program envision treating as many as 25,000 addicts eventually.

Before they open their doors to a greater influx of addicts, both programs have some superstructure to complete. Mr. Pierce said state officials must refine their system for assigning addicts to facilities, as well as fill out the aftercare system.

On the city side, city and federal planners originally projected 36 induction centers, but only 14 have materialized.

Yet the early road is marked with signs of success.

Both photos by John Littlewood, staff photographer

Learning to paint

Narcotic addicts at the Mid-Hudson Treatment Unit in New York learn to paint and use other talents as a part of the state's rehabilitation program. New York currently is pouring $38 million a year into 25 centers and a staff of 3,000 to aid addicts.

Auto insurance difficulties cited

By the Associated Press

Washington

"Buying a car is easy if you have the money, but buying insurance for the car is more like joining a country club," Pennsylvania's Insurance Commissioner told a Senate subcommittee.

And, said David O. Maxwell, the concept of competition may no longer be valid in today's complex and expanded auto insurance industry.

He spoke before the Senate antitrust and monopoly subcommittee, which has been investigating liability automobile insurance rate procedures and practices.

"Most authorities agree that no more than 55 percent of the premium dollar is being used to pay claims," he said. The claimant receives even less, he said, if he hires a lawyer to help him collect.

Testifying in a room packed with auto insurance industry officials, Mr. Maxwell said: "It is apparent that companies generally have been competing for what they conceive to be safe business to the exclusion of those drivers who represent to them a high degree of risk."

He cited — but didn't name — one insurance company that uses what he said is a prohibited list of "hundreds of occupations for the purpose of deciding whether or not to carry their insurance."

Those likely to be turned down, he said, include actors, waiters, clergymen, radio and television announcers, military men, farm hands, newspapermen, and stevedores.

But, he said, compulsory auto insurance—as in New York, Massachusetts, and North Carolina—isn't the answer to the problem.

"Compulsory insurance could lead to an increase in the number of uninsured motorists simply by making insurance rates so steep the average person couldn't pay them," he said.

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Viet Cong urged to proselyte

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

A recently captured document indicates that Communist units around Saigon were ordered to hold a massive, three-month indoctrination session to teach their cadre soldiers how to promote "the people's uprising" and to siphon off the South Vietnamese Government's political and military strength.

The Viet Cong high command, with headquarters near the Cambodian border, ordered its subordinate echelons around Saigon to hold the long-term education course during April, May, and June.

The course supplements regular short-term indoctrination sessions and panel discussions for Communist troops and political cadres.

Three spearheads

The high-level directive explains in rather elaborate detail the Communist policy called "military civilian proselytizing"—that is, gaining support for the Communists, even among its enemies—the Vietnamese Government employees, soldiers, sympathizers, and uncommitted persons living in government-controlled areas.

In effect, the indoctrination sessions seemed geared to make each Communist soldier effective as a propaganda agent and political missionary, to spread the Communist message into the areas of Vietnamese government political control and military presence.

The captured document calls military civilian proselytizing "one of the three most important spearheads of attacking the enemy during this decisive period." The others are overt military action and covert political action. "The soul of their mission of attacking the enemy is the policy of the party for proselytizing," the document reads.

Regarding the civilian population, the directive orders in militant tones: "You should intensify the campaign to push the people to uprise, to overthrow the enemy government, to destroy all the enemy apparatuses, especially the violent ones which are used to control the people, and to take over the government into the hands of the people.

Seven steps directed

"The Communist armed forces play an important role in promoting the people's uprising because they are the spearhead into the enemy areas. Hence the troops should be well educated on civilian proselytizing, on making propaganda, and on carrying out the campaign among people living in the enemy-controlled areas."

For actions leading up to the "people's uprising," the Viet Cong soldiers and political cadre have been directed to take these seven steps:

- Make the people living in South Vietnamese Government - controlled areas "clearly and deeply understand the policy of the [Communist] Party during this period of assaulting the cities. . . ."
- "Help the people — not only lead the people to uprise—but help them to uprise and to destroy the evil doer," referring to Vietnamese Government police, military, and government officials.
- Help the people put pressure on government posts so the defenders will withdraw without fighting.
- Push the people to uprise, encircle the post, and appeal to the defenders to lay down their arms.
- "When the people see any enemy unit moving into position to attack you, you must help the people uprise and encircle that unit. But you have to protect the people in case the puppets [Vietnamese Government forces] shoot at the people. The people should ask the puppets to lay down their weapons or withdraw from their attacking position so the revolutionary troops can move forward without fighting."
- "Anywhere the revolutionary troops move in without fighting, they must help the people to produce foodstuffs, to build combat hamlets, to help the guerrillas improve their fighting, and they must try at all times to create solidarity with the people and the local guerrillas."
- The Communist troops are to observe all the details of local customs and habits in order that they can "mobilize the people through persuasion and propaganda so they will voluntarily contribute manpower and property for the resistance in order to bring the war to an end faster and victoriously."

Communist indoctrination aimed at having troops convert or neutralize Vietnamese Government soldiers and officials was also carefully mapped out.

Instructions included

First, the document said, the Communist soldiers should know the Communist Party policy before approaching the "enemy."

Second, when they understand clearly that proselytizing is the "soul of the policy," the troops are to begin the campaign by practicing on other members of their unit.

Third, they begin to call on their own relatives to move from the Vietnamese Government area to the Viet Cong zones.

Fourth, they try to persuade their personal friends or former classmates or associates to join them. If the soldier-cadre cannot contact his friends or relatives directly, then he must write a full report so that other Viet Cong can contact them.

During battles with the South Vietnamese the Viet Cong have been directed to "know how to combine shooting with surrender appeals. You should not shoot to kill all the time because you kill other Vietnamese. But you should not call the enemy to surrender all the time without shooting, because he will shoot you. So you have to combine equally the shooting with the surrender appeals. The shooting and killing is on the same level as surrender appeals causing the enemy to disintegrate."

Last of three articles on Communist strategy for the remainder of 1968.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Travel as usual

Traffic surges across a temporary pontoon bridge on the Vaico Oriental River southwest of Saigon. The heavily guarded span substitutes for a permanent bridge that was blown up by the Viet Cong.

Let us have crisp lettuce

Candid consumer

By Yvonne Horton
Home economics writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"I don't like to think of women wasting lettuce," said Mrs. Caryl Saunders, director of public relations for Western Iceberg Lettuce, Inc. "For economy, don't waste it." Mrs. Saunders and the corporation's new manager of home economics, Mrs. Phyllis Corstorphine, combined expertise when interviewed during the recent convention of the American Home Economics Association. A composite of information from both of them follows:

Iceberg lettuce is identified by a relatively firm head and crisp texture. Over 85 percent of the United States crop of lettuce comes from the coastal valleys of California and the desert growing areas of Arizona. Western iceberg lettuce is available from one or the other of these locations all year around. Other states—among them Colorado, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, New Mexico, Florida, and Texas—produce iceberg lettuce seasonally.

Is western iceberg lettuce a brand name?

No. It is a generic term for iceberg lettuce produced in California and Arizona. Many brands are shipped from this area by various growers.

How much does a head of lettuce usually weigh?

Under average conditions, a head weighs about 1½ pounds after outer leaves are removed. Lettuce matures within 90 to 150 days, depending upon the season. During warm weather, it grows faster. The ideal harvesting time for iceberg lettuce is early morning when the heads are still completely closed.

How can a consumer choose a good head of iceberg lettuce?

Pick a head for the use: a soft head for tearing up for salad, a firmer head for shredding.

Should lettuce be cut or torn when making salad?

For tossed salad, tear it into bite-size pieces. It will have a more attractive appearance, and tearing causes less "rusting" (turning brown) than cutting. Salad greens should be dry when tossed so that the dressing can adhere to them.

For wedges, cut the head in half, then cut each half into portions of the desired size.

A knife is used also to shred lettuce. Shredded lettuce is good for sandwich fillings and for interesting texture contrast under a fruit salad. The larger leaves are suitable for salad "cups" or in sandwiches.

What about brown spots that look like freckles?

Hard, heavy, overripe lettuce is far more susceptible to such russet spotting than springier, perfectly matured heads. So select lettuce that has a slight "give" to it. Rust develops in a head not refrigerated properly. When lettuce is stored in proximity to ethylene-gas producing foods such as apples or bananas, rusting is increased.

Why does the cut end of the core of lettuce turn brown?

An oxidizing process takes place shortly after harvesting. Milky juices run out of the cut stem and turn brown when exposed to air. Such browning is not a sign of age.

Send questions (no brand names, please) to Candid consumer, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02115.

Gaullists riding high

Little 'dialogue' seen in French Assembly

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Before France's new National Assembly even gets down to work, there are already sharp questions about its capacity for "participation" and "dialogue"—now the major themes of the Gaullist government here.

When June legislative elections gave the Gaullists 293 seats in the 487-seat Assembly—in other words, 49 more than the absolute majority of 244—many Frenchmen doubted how much real democratic debate could take place in such a top-heavy forum.

Doubts quickened June 16 when the new Gaullist majority bumped Valéry Giscard d'Estaing from the presidency of the Assembly's key Finance Committee and replaced him with Gaullist deputy Jean Taittinger.

Votes not needed

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is chief of the Independent Republican Party, an ally of the Gaullists but frequent critic of specific government policies. He was highly regarded after his seven years as General de Gaulle's Finance Minister and had been equally respected as chairman of the Assembly Finance Committee since March, 1967.

As head of the Finance Committee, he and his party had adopted a policy of "yes, but"—a determination to oppose the government when necessary on specific policy questions. In the last Asembly, the Gaullists had to endure such criticism because they needed Independent Republican votes in order to form a majority in the Assembly.

Now the Independents are no longer needed, and commentators of both conservative and left-wing persuasions are accusing the Gaullists of dumping one of the men who could best provide lively but loyal opposition in the new Parliament.

Some Gaullist deputies themselves apparently feel this way, as seen in the large number of their abstentions in the Giscard-Taittinger vote. It is known, however, that many other Gaullists considered Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's opposition "too audacious, even almost heretical," according to one observer here.

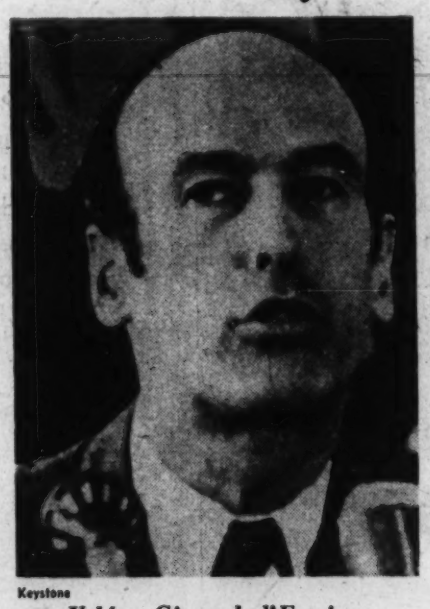
Speech discarded

One of the key foes of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was often the major target of his criticism: Michel Debré, who replaced Mr. Discard d'Estaing as Finance Minister. Last month Mr. Debré became Foreign Minister.

Evidence of uneasiness over the Giscard case—even within the Gaullist camp—came from Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Assembly president and long a follower of President de Gaulle.

He had prepared a speech in which he apparently urged the necessity of dialogue between the government and Parliament and the necessity of all deputies' participation in parliamentary work.

Embarrassed after the Giscard vote, however, he pocketed the speech without delivering it, muttering to several newsmen that "I prefer effectiveness in discretion to ineffectivensss in declarations."



Keystone

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing
. . . kept out by Gaullists

Meanwhile, the country receievd some cheering economic words from the National Statistical Institute, which produced a report June 16 indicating that the French economy has good prospects of "digesting" the effects of the near-month-long general strike here in May and June.

The institute foresees French industrial production resuming the rapid annual growth rate—8-10 percent—that it had before the strike.

Industry is "literally condemned" to rapid expansion by increased international competition and by new costs resulting from the strike settlement, says the institute.

The report warns, however, that unemployment may increase within the situation of expansion. An earlier report by the Institute of Studies and Applied Mathematics had been more precise. Some 150,000 more workers may be put out of work by the end of 1968, it said.

Chesapeake Bay lures yachtsmen

The Chesapeake Bay's 48 principal rivers with 102 meandering branches and countless creeks provide cruising grounds to last a yachtsman a lifetime.

Students' wives go to class, too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At Kansas State University in Manhattan, according to American Education, wives of students are accompanying their husbands to the campus. All because six merchants in town got together with the school's Association of Married Students to form SWEG—Student Wife Education Grant program—believed the first of its kind to help wives of students begin or continue their college education.

Financial assistance is modest, but includes books, fees, and babysitters for wives who want to attend classes but can't afford to on a small budget.

Guevara diary talk denied

By Reuters

La Paz, Bolivia

The American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) took no part in photostating the diary of Cuban revolutionary Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Bolivian president Barrientos said.

Speaking to a press conference, Mr. Barrientos also denied reports in Time magazine that he, the CIA, and the Bolivian armed forces each held a copy of the Guevara diary.

Mr. Barrientos agreed with reports that Guevara guerrillas probably filmed their Bolivian campaign and one of them had responsibility for making sure the diary was returned to Havana if their leader was killed.

Guevara died last October while leading Castroite guerrillas in southeast Bolivia.

Meanwhile, a Buenos Aires report states that an agent posing as a United States journalist obtained photostats of the diary for the Cuban Government.

It quoted sources close to the Bolivian Government as saying the copies were taken the day after the Argentine-born guerrilla leader was killed.

In a period of six hours the agent took two sets of photostats which were then smuggled out of the country, the sources said.

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He bakes his favorite

By Scott Pecker
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

I wonder sometimes. What do people cook for dinner when they are home alone? Something fancy? Ordinary? Quick? Or just nothing?

I can easily place myself. I fall squarely between the quick and nothing.

I am saved, however, by a relaxingly simple 8½-minute process.

Toasted cheese sandwiches, that is, take approximately that long to prepare. I know, because every time I make one I have to unplug the clock that shares the socket with the flip-flop oven that came with my apartment.

Still there are foods I enjoy to cook. On top, I place chocolate brownies.

Brownies

Take one bowl, into which you dump:
2 squares melted bitter chocolate
½ stick melted butter
1 cup sugar
¾ cup flour
1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring (slip in a second)
Salt
2 eggs

I know I was taught, one time, to stir along the way and put some ingredients in before others. I never have followed that procedure. I prefer to dump them all in together and stir at the end. It tastes quite the same.

Oh yes. Bake the brownies at 350 degrees for 25 minutes (i.e. 300-400 for flip-flop ovens).

Flip-flop ovens! That is a subject unto itself. They are mostly a pain, but at times a jest. Unfortunately, mine is only half the size of a standard cooky sheet in depth.

To fry or boil, the element plate is slid into place on the bottom of the oven. To bake or broil, the element is taken out, flipped over, and slid into a slot at the top of the oven.

It is a challenge to prepare an ordinary dinner when you think of the restrictions this little oven places on you before you even begin. Just try to think of a dinner that has to have everything baked or everything boiled!

Still, the trick is not just flipping or flopping faster than dishes become cold. It is trying to determine the temperature of the oven.

The oven gauge registers approximately 125 degrees colder than the actual temperature of the oven. I learned that from three successive batches of instantly charred chocolate chip cookies.

Eating is by far the smallest part of cooking.

Snoopy knows they're good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Cartoonist Cookbook, edited by Theodora Illenberger and Avonne Eyre Keller of the Newspaper Comics Council, Inc. New York: Hobbs, Dorman & Co. $5.95.

Comic strip buffs—and who doesn't have at least one favorite character?—can enjoy their reading while they acquire some good recipes.

As James Beard says in his introduction: "The contributors to this book are, after all, creators in their own profession, and it is quite natural for them to carry their imaginativeness into the realm of cookery. Unless I'm mistaken, their recipes are frequently provocative enough to start the hungry cookbook reader off on his own experimentation."

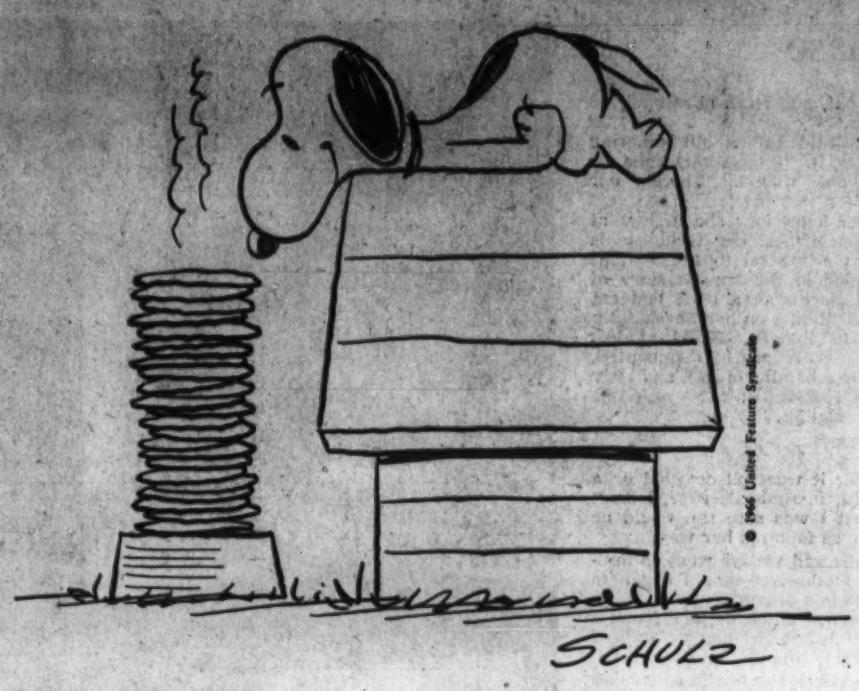
Forty-five American cartoonists are represented by a photograph, a thumbnail biography, an original cartoon, and a recipe.

Vernon Greene, writer of "Bringing Up Father," tells how Jiggs likes his corned beef and cabbage; Al Capp describes Li'l Abner's favorite dinner, including pan broiled po'k chops and creamy whipped potatoes with country gravy. And Charles Schulz, creator of Peanuts, gives his wife's recipe for pancakes, the basis for the family's traditional Saturday morning breakfasts. From Snoopy's look of anticipation, they must be good.

Maple syrup pancakes
(Charles Schulz)
1½ cups sifted flour
¾ teaspoon salt
2½ teaspoons baking powder
1 egg, beaten
1 cup milk
3 tablespoons melted butter
¼ cup maple syrup

Sift dry ingredients. Mix egg, milk, butter, and syrup and add to flour mixture.

M. L. R.



'Wonder' sauce for one's fruit

By John Allen
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are two ways to get a reputation as a good cook. The first is to be a good cook. The second is to have a couple of all-purpose specialties which create the *illusion* that one is a good cook.

A man, of course, has a built-in advantage when it comes to getting such a reputation. If he does anything in the kitchen at all besides collecting dirty dishes it is automatically assumed he is a master-chef in disguise.

I am not a master-chef, but I do have at least one all-purpose specialty with which it is possible to fool dozens, if not hundreds, of guests. For want of a better name it is referred to by my friends as "Allen's Wonder Sauce."

It is quite simple: you put a couple of large dollops of sour cream in a bowl and stir in enough brown sugar to make a weightwatcher tremble (usually just a little less brown sugar than sour cream). Then you add some cinnamon and a dash of vanilla flavoring. Then you taste it and put in a little more of anything that seems to be missing.

By "the perfect sauce for one's guests" I don't mean to suggest that it is applied directly to the guests. I simply mean it is too rich and self-indulgent to prepare just for one's self, so guests must be present as an excuse for fixing it. It is applied to fruit.

And it can be applied to any fruit. It goes well on fresh blueberries or halved strawberries, canned sliced peaches (with maybe some cinnamon-flavored graham-crackers at the bottom of the bowl), or mixed fruits, preferably fresh.

P.S.—There is another short-cut to a culinary reputation: A collection of spices kept on open display. It has the same dramatic effect as a diploma from Julia Child. You don't have to know how to use them—just own them.

WOMEN TODAY

James Beard victuals

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

James Beard's Menus for Entertaining. New York: Dell Publishing Co., Inc. 95 cents.

A handbook for aspiring hosts and hostesses who appreciate expert help, James A. Beard's cookbook is now available in paperback. It's all about how to entertain ". . . effortlessly, graciously, and with flair."

Off-beat breakfast menus, luncheon menus that "keep in mind the guest who has to return to the office or studio," dinner menus ("American hostesses try to serve too many dishes at dinner"), buffets, outdoor entertaining, and holiday meals—all are included. A bonus chapter of basic recipes is given at the back of the book.

Rillettes or rillons
1 pound lean pork, diced fine
2 teaspoons salt
Freshly ground pepper
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1¼ pounds pork fat, diced fine
1 onion, chopped
¼ teaspoon ground cloves
¼ teaspoon thyme
1 bay leaf
Water to cover

(The difference between the two is that the rillettes are ground or pounded, the rillons left in small dice.) Mix ingredients, except bay leaf, cover with water, add bay leaf, and cook until the water has evaporated and the meat has browned. Remove bay leaf, drain off fat, and reserve. Return meat to heat and cook until crisp and brown. For rillettes, mash in a mortar or grind. Rillons are left as they are. Pack in pots, cover with reserved fat. Serve cold with toast or French bread.

Y. H.

Collection reveals fashion fireworks

By Patricia Shelton
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

Rome's golden boy of fashion, Valentino, chose a "dark" night for his fall première and filled it full of starlight and heavenly fireworks.

His fall and winter collection is usually black when it isn't white, or black-and-white. Then it's gray, brown, or forest green, with occasional flashes of color like shooting meteors.

The silhouettes are ones we have seen before: trim, close to the body, but not tight. They look better than ever, whether belted or unbelted shaped shifts and slim coats, or belted midriff silhouettes.

He used the richest fabrics day and evening—double-faced cashmere, knitted tweeds, printed wools, and bolts of silk satin, crepe, chiffon, velvet, moiré, and laces for evening.

There's rich jeweling, in quality and not necessarily quantity. He also uses a lot of luxury fur, leather trims, feather borders.

Valentino opened his "show for 500" with a group of white fur-trimmed coats and a cape over white dress-and-trouser pantsuits in double-faced cashmere.

This fall's suits can be coat and dress, coat, skirt, and shirt, jacket and dress, or jacket, skirt, and shirt. Most of the jackets are relatively short. Belted or not, coats stay close to the body, sometimes have fur collars and cuffs.

Hemlines stay short.

The Valentino "V" is upstaged by two eagle heads, the new belt buckle of the season. He cut off his scarves. They're either stocks or poufs.

The cardigan coat and suit style? Yes, but briefly.

Designer Valentino features black velvet pants for the afternoon, and silks and satins for evening.

Evening is dramatic, whether in black, white, or bits of color, such as his printed dragon and bamboo silks.

A few doors away, Patrick De Barentzen is saying big words for American Indian togs, sequinned sweaters for morning, noon, or night, pants, and hemlines short, long, and two mid-levels.

De Barentzen gets away from spring's wide, cinched midriffs and swirling skirts to a more relaxed midsection and closer skirt.

Regular hemlines ride just above the knee. Several coats drop two inches below the knee, and the midcalf coat roams with pants and later-day clothes.

Being a "total" man, meaning accessories from shoe to earrings, he, like Valentino, puts a lot of accent on accessories.

The Barocco fall '68 is mostly white, black, and red, and very classic and charming once past the two Courrèges-ish openers. Here again we find the trim, uncluttered line beautifully executed in coats, suits, and dresses for daywear and more elaborately done—Barocco rococo—for evening. Pantsuits are important around the clock.

Barocco, actually two men, is a master of understatement in both line and detail and comes through with a charming, quietly elegant look.

I can fix it myself with KREY on the shelf

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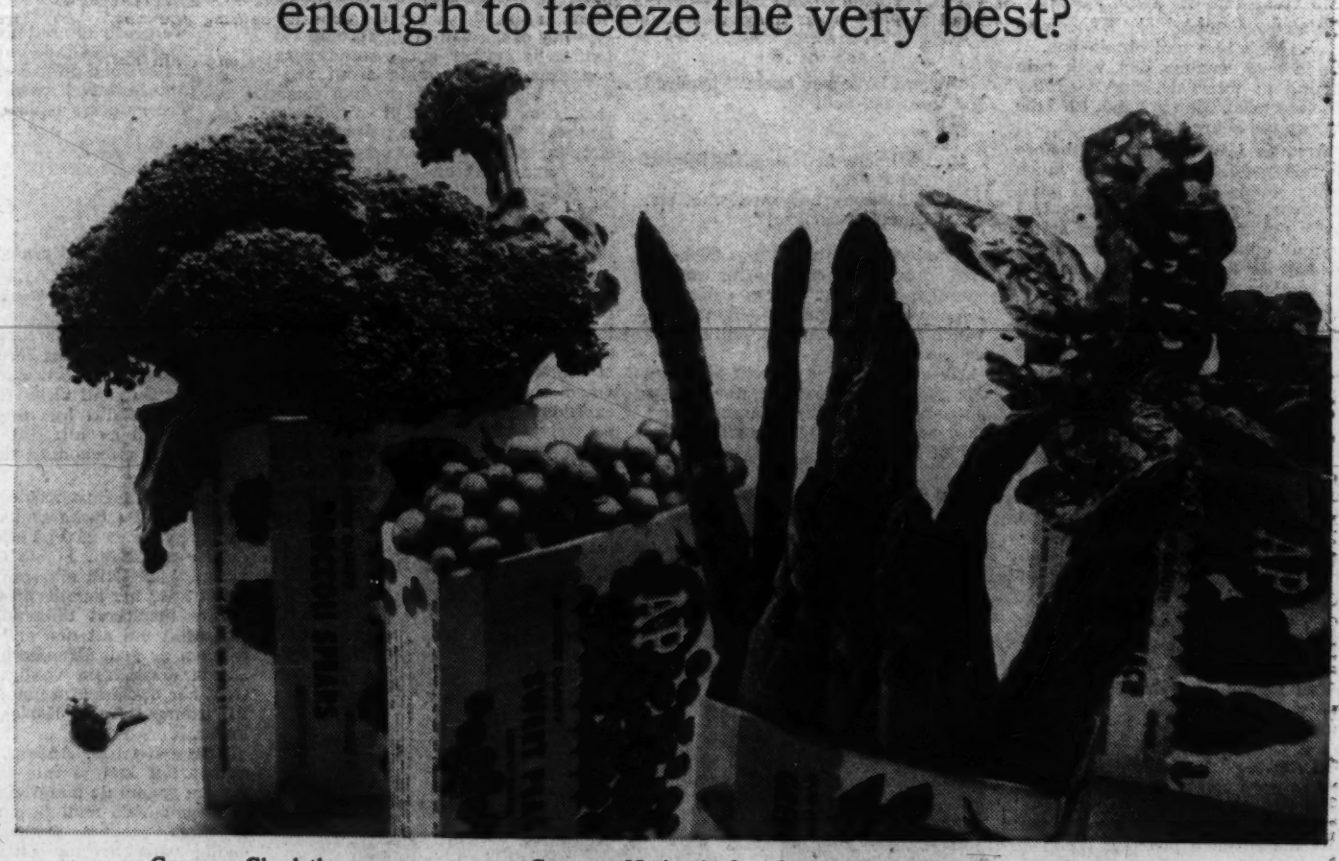

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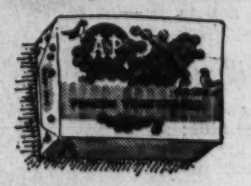

we care
A&P

*Because there are no Grade A standards for certain frozen potatoes, the Grade A stamp must be omitted from these items.
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The Home Forum

Cheviot Chase

Some weeks ago Anthea and I spent several days in the Cheviot hills. When the idea was first mooted between us, I realized that I knew nothing about the Cheviots. I looked at a map of them, and was astonished to see that over quite a large area there was shown nothing but contours, the faint blue lines of streams, the still fainter dots of a few tracks, and a fine upstanding line that marked the Border, and was, I suspected, represented by nothing at all on the ground.

My surprise grew as I noted that more than one hill rose to 2,500 feet, which in this island is, as Johnson put it, "a considerable protuberance." In fact I thought it an impressive height; and if you imagine I have things out of perspective, I would remind you of the poet Cowper who, in 1792, after a journey through the Sussex Downs — which rise to seven or eight hundred feet—wrote: "I . . . was a little daunted by the tremendous height of the Sussex hills."

* * *

I mentioned our proposed trip to friends, who were, like the map, a little blank about the Cheviots. "Ah," said one of them, "very nice—very nice indeed."

"You've been there?" I asked eagerly.

"No, no," he replied hastily, slightly shocked, I thought, that I should think him so irresponsible. "But naturally one has heard of them." He waved his hand in an undulating sweep. "Hills and — and sheep — and — er — shepherds — and —" A desperate glint came into his eye, but he recovered brilliantly. "And of course," he ended happily, " 'Chevy Chase.' "

"Well," I murmured, doing my best to boost the amenities, "I believe there's a prehistoric settlement marked on the map."

"I daresay," he said vaguely. "Probably twin semi-detached dwellings for Picts and Scots; but I don't think it's been a residential area since the Picts moved out."

I began to feel that this was not so much a holiday as an attempt to open up primeval Britain.

* * *

We found a tiny hotel at the foot of hills that looked smooth and benevolent; and early next morning we set off into them. We had been told by a Scottish friend that in a secluded valley lived a shepherd who made superb walking sticks of ram's horn and hazelwood, and I was anxious to visit him and obtain one. It was a cold, sunless day with rain coming at intervals, and visibility not very good. Map in hand, I led the way up the nearest track.

Now, as I have remarked before on this page, Anthea has a much better bump of locality than I have. However, by mutual agreement, I carry the map, as a kind of status symbol appropriate to the official head of the house, and I go through the motions of guide.

It is a responsibility that fills me with trepidation; and now I was soon in trouble. At the end of half an hour the track weakly gave out; I plunged on doggedly, hoping against hope, and in another hour was completely lost.

Each of these bare, rounded, tussocky hills looked the same, each ridge and stream and valley seemed to be reflected endlessly, as though by some cunning arrangement of invisible mirrors. I fancied I had seen each before, and was traveling in circles.

* * *

For once Anthea was equally at a loss. We looked at the map. We peered through the drizzle at what was visible of the landscape, and could identify nothing. This indeed was a Debatable Land, every inch of it! And my friend had been wrong —there were plenty of sheep, but no shepherd.

There was only one thing to do: we must march on a bearing. I pulled out my compass—and was staggered at what it indicated.

"Impossible!" I exclaimed. "There must be some metal attracting it." I held it at arm's length. I put it on a tuft of grass, and stalked it from a distance—but it was not to be caught out, and stuck obstinately to its point.

"Yes," said Anthea, not bothering to look at it. "I think this must be right." She waved. "There's our way."

I never know how she arrives at these conclusions. Her technique is as much a marvel to me as that exemplified in the famous story of William Buckland, a once eminent geologist. Riding on horseback from Oxford to London, Buckland lost his way; whereupon he dismounted, picked up a handful of soil, and after a glance exclaimed: "Ah—yes—as I guessed, Ealing!"

* * *

Whether it was soil or wind or a little bird, in Anthea's case, I don't know, but I was sure she would be right. So we followed her way.

The hills and valleys went on multiplying themselves, and I began to feel I was in a dream. But eventually we descended a hillside, and found a road that led to the quarry we had been chasing, the shepherd's hut.

The shepherd was finally persuaded to make me one of his famous sticks; and he did us another favor by telling us of a shorter track across the hills. All the same we would certainly be late, and when we came upon a telephone kiosk on the road, I determined to ring the hotel.

"There's no reply," said the girl at the exchange.

"But it's a hotel," I protested.

"What hotel?" she asked.

I told her.

"I'm sorry," she replied, "it's closed."

I blinked. The whole dreamlike quality of those hills gathered and took possession of me.

"But I slept there last night!" I declared feebly — anxiously telling myself I was not still asleep.

"I'm sorry," repeated the voice inexorably. "It's closed." And just to drive home the point, she added: "It has no telephone number."

I put down the receiver, and tottered out to Anthea.

"What is it?" she asked quickly.

"Where," I demanded earnestly, "did we sleep last night?"

It was her turn to blink.

We took to the hills again. It rained steadily; and always we walked in looking-glass land — hill repeating hill, with another beyond it, just the same. But fortunately the shepherd's track remained in being, faint yet pursuing its way. And in the end, we reached the last reflection, and saw far below, embowered in its copse, our little hotel. I could scarcely believe my eyes. It existed!

* * *

"Where have you been?" inquired the manager politely.

But

". . . Kilmeny had been, she kenned not where,
And Kilmeny had seen what she could not declare!"

Later, he explained that the hotel had just re-opened after many months, and that it was using the telephone of neighbors — facts with which the local exchange had not yet caught up.

We came to have a great affection for those hills; but we never saw another human being upon them, and they always held for me that same air of illusion, of gramarye, of

"A still, an everlasting dream."

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

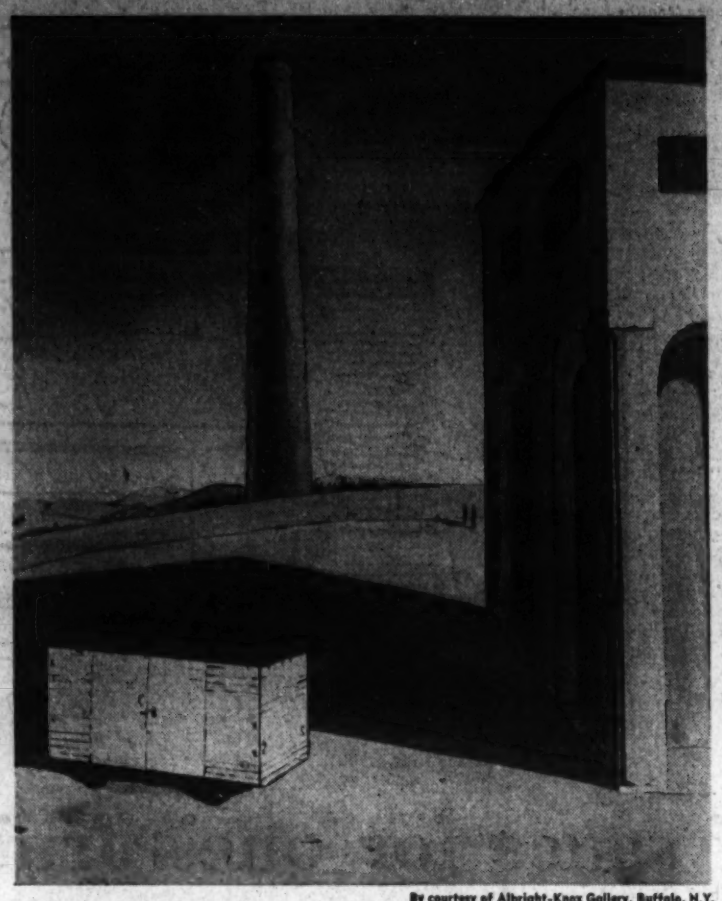
Going to the village

Robins, thrushes, whippoorwills,
Sing in woods upon the hills;
A river churns beside the road;
The cool wind slackens to a breeze;
A meadow has a singing toad;
The sunset has a fringe of trees.

The fragrant yarrow, greenish-white,
Seems odor of an old delight.
An eastward mountain heaves the moon;
A pine tree reckons with a star;
The glowing sky is purple soon
Except a thinning golden bar.

In barnyards where the children shout
Barn swallows flick and veer about;
The village bell retolls the time;
My pathway soon is level stone;
I strike on it a hollow rhyme,
And I am in the village zone.

WADE VAN DORE



By courtesy of Albright-Knox Gallery, Buffalo, N.Y.

"THE ANGUISH OF DEPARTURE": *Oil on canvas by Giorgio de Chirico*

Ardengo Soffici wrote: "Giorgio de Chirico expresses as no one has done before him the pathetic melancholy of the close of a beautiful day in some ancient Italian city where, in the background of a solitary piazza, amid a décor of loggias, porticoes and monuments to the past, a train goes by emitting puffs of smoke, a department store's van is stationed and a very high chimney sends out smoke in a cloudless sky." Although not a specific description of "The Anguish of Departure," the mood evoked by Soffici's description and the still, enigmatic loneliness, clear horizon, tall chimney, and long shadows of this particular painting by the Italian artist, come very close to each other.

The place is so clearly described by de Chirico's brush that one feels no doubt of its actuality; but inside this reality there is a sense of hallucination and dream—as if this lonely place is in fact a *memory*, with its starkly placed elements and the mystery of the van in the foreground (which is neither going somewhere nor apparently coming from anywhere, but is just there, like some child's toy taking part in an unlikely fantasy). We appear to be presented simultaneously with a complete certainty and an absolute uncertainty of our whereabouts.

The still life below brings to one clearly defined place a group of peculiar and not very clearly defined objects. The central form is presumed to be bread of some kind. It has been suggested that de Chirico painted food in a number of his still lifes with a kind of hallucinatory vision because at the time (this painting has been dated both 1916 and 1919) he was exceedingly short of money and desperately hungry.

Whatever the explanation, this strange work is in the odd position of having been denounced as a forgery by the artist on three separate occasions, but nevertheless remaining (in the opinion of James Thrall Soby, an authority on de Chirico's early work) an undoubted work by the painter. De Chirico's word is not believed because, among other things, he has turned away from the style of his early paintings with some vehemence.

This work is included in the current exhibition (through Sept. 2) at the Guggenheim Museum in New York, called "Rousseau, Redon, and Fantasy." "The Anguish of Departure" is in the collection of the Albright-Knox Art Gallery in Buffalo.

CHRISTOPHER ANDREAE

By courtesy of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York

"THE LANGUAGE OF A CHILD": *Oil by Giorgio de Chirico*

Loving God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Throughout the Bible we are enjoined to love God. Quoting the Old Testament, Christ Jesus said (Matthew 22:37), "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." How does a person obey this admonition?

First, he must believe that God is. Most thinking persons will agree that there must be a great First Cause responsible for all that exists. Down through the centuries, however, inspired thought has recognized that the one primal cause is good, omnipotent, and eternal. Commonly called God, this cause is also known by such Scriptural names as Spirit, Love, Life, and Father.

* * *

Because of the incorporeal nature of God, Spirit, He cannot be known or understood through the material senses, but He is clearly discernible through the spiritual senses — through spiritual perception and understanding, which transcend material thought.

As one consistently strives to exercise these God-given senses and exalt consciousness, the fact of God's loving-kindness, nearness, even His allness, becomes increasingly clear. One begins to see that because divine Love is infinite, eternal good, Love's creation must be wholly good and eternal. Further, one finds he is readily able to accept the Bible statement that man is made in God's image, spiritual and Godlike. From these facts the individual draws the inevitable conclusion that evil — sin, disease, and death — has no cause, or creator, and therefore is impotent and unreal.

Thus to love God is to recognize the actuality of God and the spiritual nature and perfection of all creation. Loving God is being grateful for His infinite power, which controls all in perfect harmony. It is realizing that He is the only presence and that He holds man whole and intact right now. It is humbly recognizing that Spirit, Love, is the sole source and substance of all life and intelligence.

As a person's love for and understanding of God increases, he strives to let Love's qualities be reflected in him. Striving to remember always that his real selfhood is God's image, or reflection, he is divinely alerted to express goodness, patience, unselfishness, and courage. Thus he proves his love for the Father.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 4), "Simply asking that we may love God will never make us love Him; but the longing to be better and holier, expressed in daily watchfulness and in striving to assimilate more of the divine character, will mould and fashion us anew, until we awake in His likeness."

* * *

A person cannot really love God unless he loves his neighbor too. John emphasized this, saying (I John 4:20, 21): "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? And this commandment have we from him [Jesus], That he who loveth God love his brother also."

Love for the Father is shown in love for mankind, in resisting the temptation to be critical, to gossip, to be selfish and unkind. Knowing that our fellow being is in reality the reflection of the God we love, we strive to see his faultless, Love-governed individuality. And seeing it, we cannot help loving him.

Genuine love of God brings great rewards. Love and spiritual understanding naturally result in joy and in freedom from sickness and discord. They make us wiser, keener, more alert. Above all, they turn us from matter to the glory of Spirit's creation.

This is why loving God is the most important thing we can do.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Swedish. Once a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Swedish translation.]

Hummingbird story

Cold he was and fallen
In unseasonable weather. We warmed him in our hands
And gave him sweet water in a flower-like vial.
Happily he stayed with us, thrusting his bill
Deep in the honey, and playing it was flowers.
We gently offered him this blossom, that plant
And he chose the gloxinia, showy and purple.
He seemed quite well one sunny morning
And hummed away forever
The outdoors calling, the bright flowers open.

KATHERINE SAUNDERS

Att älska Gud

[*This is a Swedish translation of "Loving God," appearing on this page*]

Översättning av den religiösa artikel, som finns på engelska på denna sida
[En svensk översättning förekommer på denna sida en gång i månaden]

Hela Bibeln igenom uppmanas vi att älska Gud. Kristus Jesus citerade Gamla testamentet och sade (Matteus 22:37): "Du skall älska Herren, din Gud, av allt ditt hjärta och av all din själ och av allt ditt förstånd." Hur kan vi efterkomma denna uppmaning?

Först och främst måste vi tro att Gud finns. De flesta tänkande människor skulle gå med på att det måste finnas en absolut Första Orsak som är ursprunget till allt som existerar. I alla tider har emellertid människor genom inspirerat tänkande kommit till insikt om att den enda primära orsaken är god, allsmäktig och evig. Denna orsak, som vanligtvis kallas Gud, har också andra namn i Bibeln, till exempel Ande, Kärlek, Liv och Fader.

Eftersom Guds, Andens, väsen är okroppsligt kan vi inte lära känna Honom genom de materiella sinnena, men genom de andliga sinnena kan vi klart urskilja Honom — genom andlig varseblivning och förståelse, vilka vida övergår materiellt tänkande.

När vi orubbligt vinnlägger oss om att använda dessa sinnen, som vi har fått av Gud, och höjer vårt medvetande, framstår det allt klarare för oss att Gud är kärleksfull, att Han är mycket nära, ja, att Han är allt. Vi börjar se att eftersom den gudomliga Kärleken är det oändliga och eviga goda, måste Kärlekens skapelse vara uteslutande god och evig. Därtill finner vi att vi med lätthet kan acceptera Bibelns påstående att människan är skapad till Guds avbild, andlig och lik Gud. Från dessa fakta drar vi den oundvikliga slutsatsen att det onda — synd, sjukdom och död — inte har någon orsak eller skapare och därför är maktlöst och overkligt.

Att älska Gud innebär därför att erkänna att Gud är verklig och att hela skapelsens natur är andlig och fullkomlig. Att älska Gud är att vara tacksam för Hans oändliga makt, som styr allt i fullständig harmoni. Det är att inse att Han är det enda som är närvarande och att Han vidmakthåller människan ren och fullkomlig här och nu. Det är att ödmjukt erkänna att Anden, Kärleken, är den enda källan till och substansen i allt liv och all intelligens.

När en persons kärlek till Gud och förståelse av Honom tilltar, försöker han låta Kärlekens egenskaper återspeglas i honom. Han bemödar sig att alltid komma ihåg att hans verkliga identitet är Guds avbild och återspegling, och därigenom leds han av Gud att uttrycka godhet, tålamod, osjälviskhet och mod. På detta sätt bevisar han sin kärlek till Fadern.

Mary Baker Eddy, som upptäckte och grundade Kristen Vetenskap*, säger i "Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften" (s. 4): "Blotta bedjandet om att vi måtte älska Gud skall aldrig komma oss att älska Honom; men längtan efter att bli bättre och heligare, uttryckt i daglig vaksamhet och i strävan att tillägna oss mer av den gudomliga karaktären, skall forma och dana oss på nytt, tills vi uppvaknar till att vara Honom lika."

Man kan inte verkligen älska Gud, om man inte också älskar sin nästa. Johannes betonar detta när han säger (Johannes första brev 4:20 f.): "Om någon säger sig älska Gud och hatar sin broder, så är han en lögnare. Ty den som icke älskar sin broder, som han har sett, han kan icke älska Gud, som han icke har sett. Och det budet hava vi från honom [Jesus], att den som älskar Gud, han skall ock älska sin broder."

Vår kärlek till Fadern visar sig i kärlek till människorna, i att vi motstår frestelsen att vara kritiska, att skvallra, att vara själviska och ovänliga. I vetskap om att vår medmänniska i verkligheten är återspeglingen av den Gud vi älskar, strävar vi efter att se hennes felfria, av Kärleken styrda individualitet. När vi ser denna kan vi inte låta bli att älska henne.

Äkta kärlek till Gud blir rikligt belönad. Kärlek och andlig förståelse leder helt naturligt till glädje och frihet från sjukdom och disharmoni. De gör oss klokare, mer intresserade, mer vakna. Framför allt gör de att vi vänder oss från materien till Andens härliga skapelse.

Att älska Gud är därför det allra viktigaste vi kan göra.

*Christian Science: uttalas kri'stjen sai'ens.

Den svenska översättningen av Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, "Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften" av Mary Baker Eddy, finns tillgänglig med den engelska texten å motstående sidor. Den finns att köpa på Kristen Vetenskaps läsrum eller kan beställas från Clem. W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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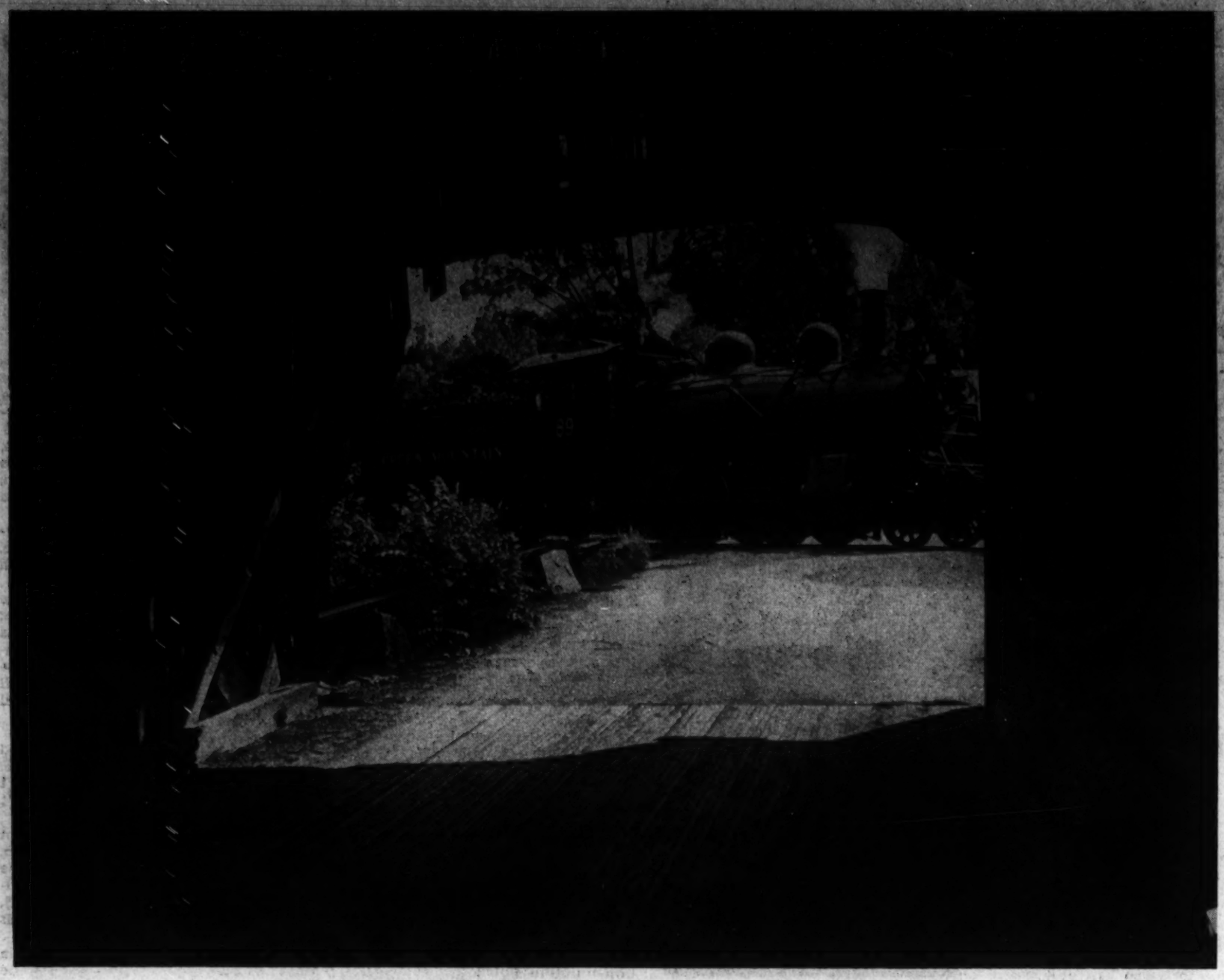


Old No. 89 chuffs past covered bridge at Bartonsville, Vt.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
Thursday, July 18, 1968

Steamtown U.S.A.

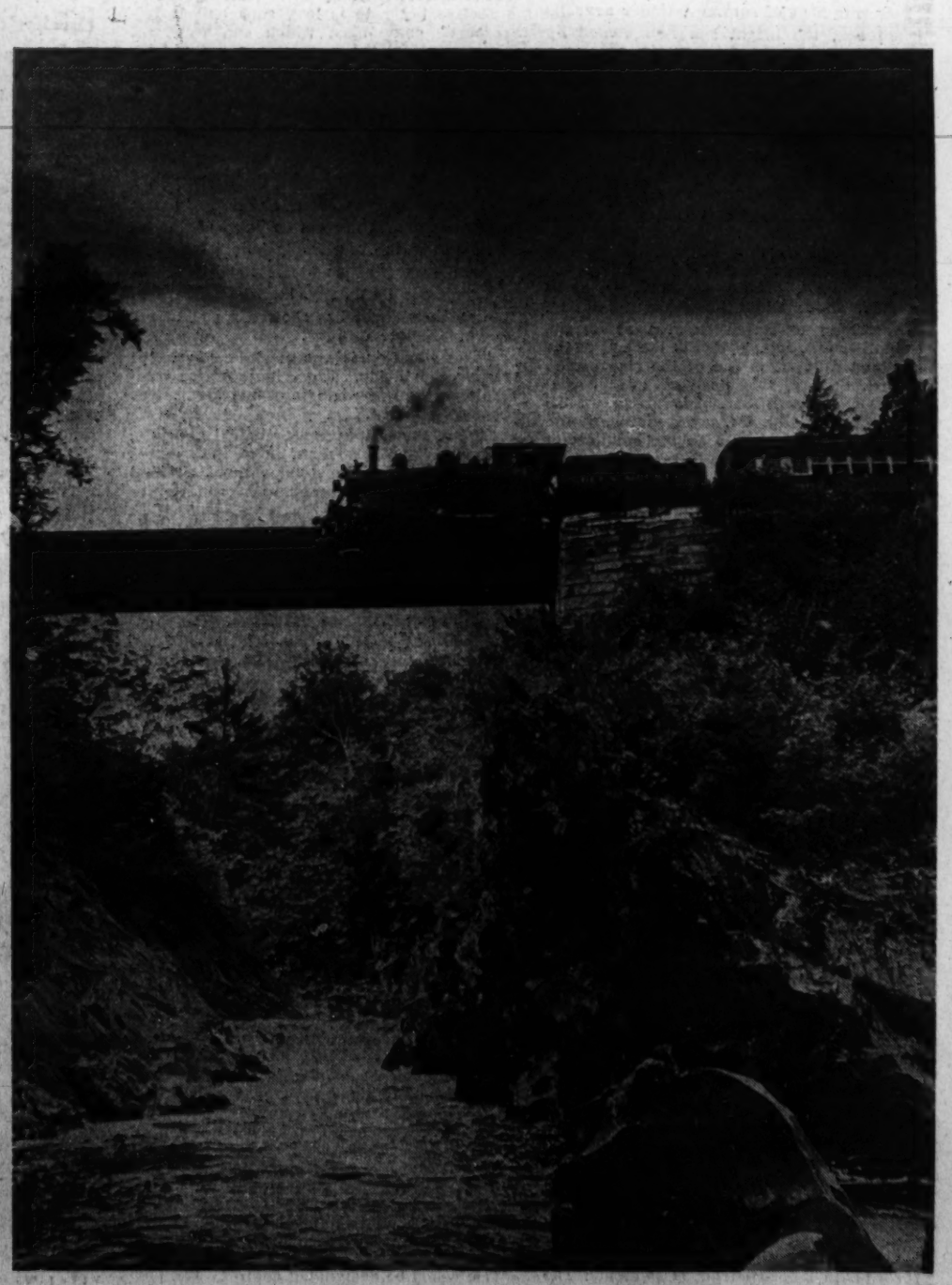
Located off Route 5 in Bellows Falls, Vt., this unusual institution provides sights and sounds that have all but vanished from the American scene.

Steamtown preserves a sizable collection of old iron horses and features a 26-mile steam excursion which operates daily from Riverside Station adjacent to the Museum. The 1½-hour ride takes the visitor through some of Vermont's most beautiful country.

All photos
by
Robert A. Benson

Soft drinks and the sound of clickety-clack

Engineer tends his 'beast'—'All abo-o-a-r-d!'



Rumbling over the bridge at Brockway Mills Gorge

Bank-stock profits stir optimism

By David R. Francis

Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

There's an old saying that you can't make much money by just leaving it in the bank. But money left in bank stocks this year has made a handsome paper profit.

Salomon Brothers & Hutzler's list of 45 bank stocks has gone up about 32 percent in price on the average this year. The M. A. Schapiro & Co. index of 25 bank stocks was up 35.2 percent last Friday.

That compares with a 2 percent gain in the Dow-Jones Industrial Index and 6.1 percent in the Standard & Poor's 425 Industrial Index.

Despite the gains, security analysts do not believe most bank stocks have reached inflated levels.

"We think bank stocks are still reasonable," commented Warren R. Marcus, analyst for Salomon Brothers. Echoed George Hacker, M. A. Schapiro vice-president: "They are going to continue to advance." And S & P's Outlook suggested an "optimistic attitude" on a long-term basis, though market action may become more restrained in coming weeks.

Attention diverted

Bank stocks fell to extremely low prices between the fall of 1964 and the credit squeeze of late summer, 1966. Many were selling at about 10 times earnings. Though bank earnings were on average growing by about 8 percent a year, investor attention was diverted to industrial stocks. Their earnings were climbing by about 14-15 percent per annum in those years.

Bank stocks rallied in October, 1966, going up by 20-25 percent. Then prices leveled off during 1967. Yet earnings continued to rise steadily.

By the end of 1967, the average bank-stock price-earnings ratio ran about 11 to 11.5. That compared with the price of the S&P Industrial Index of 18.1 times earnings.

Throughout 1967, many pension funds, insurance companies, and savings banks established good-sized positions in bank stocks. This year they were joined by the mutual funds.

Security analysts figured that while earnings for industrial corporations were leveling off, bank earnings continued to climb. In addition, the 10 percent tax surcharge would hit banks less hard than most corporations because of bank holdings of tax-exempt investments, primarily municipal bonds.

Gains tallied

As a result, investor attention has been stronger than for years. Last week, noted Salomon Brothers, 41 of the 45 stocks it regularly lists were up. The remainder were unchanged in price. Ten of the issues posted gains of 4 or more points. Harris Trust was up 10, Bank of America gained 7¾, Northern Trust was up 6½, and First National City jumped 6⅛.

Prices settled back a little early this week.

However, the price/earnings ratio for Salomon Brothers' 45 stocks had reached 14 times earnings for the 12 months ended in June. This ratio declined to about 13.3 times estimated earnings for 1968.

The price/earnings ratio on the S&P Industrials now stands at about 19.6. Mr. Hacker predicts that the gap between the price-earnings ratio for bank stocks and industrial stocks will continue to narrow. Back in November-December, 1963, bank stocks sold at a premium over industrials, he noted.

Bank earnings in the first half of 1968 were generally better than expected. The gain was between 11 and 11.5 percent on average.

States S&P's Outlook: "Returns on the enlarged loans and investments were at a record high. Deposit cost increases were held down by a growth of interest-free demand deposits, which recently were almost 7 percent higher than a year earlier.

Foreign funds used

"Time and savings deposits rose 5 percent, but the relatively costly CDs (certificates of deposit) totaled little more than a year ago. Use of foreign funds helped some banks."

Loan volume is about 8 percent higher than a year ago. The analysts forcast a further increase in loans for the remainder of the year. They figure business activity should hold up well, the seasonal loan trend is up through December, and the tax surcharge may require more corporate borrowing.

Though the banks have had to pay high interest rates on time and savings deposits, banks have more than kept up their profits by charging more for loans.

S&P's Outlook speaks of a gain in earnings this year of 9 percent after the surcharge. Mr. Hacker of M. A. Schapiro predicts an 8 percent increase both this year and next. If earnings of industrial companies are depressed next year, as some suspect, bank stocks may offer an attractive, conservative alternative.

Mini-bobbin

A technician at Cutler-Hammer, Inc., needs a microscope to assemble precision electronic resistors on an instrument that resembles the bobbin winder on a housewife's sewing machine. Magnified inset shows the tiny resistor, wound with nickel chromium wire, dwarfed by a sewing machine bobbin wound with thread.

BUSINESS

Rally fade-out leaves Wall Street wondering

By M. P. Greer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Normally, Wall Street doesn't mind the sweltering heat of summer. Under average conditions, the bright sun is matched by the bright performance of the stock market in what the street likes to call the "summer rally."

But every year, analysts wonder whether the summer rally will actually make its appearance — and in this year of endless surprises and uncertain outlook, the wondering is more concentrated than ever.

Early in June, stock prices turned up in very active trading. The trumpets were sounded and brokers started looking forward to a summer of rising prices. Then the rally stopped, almost as abruptly as it started. That's when the wondering set in.

According to Ralph Rotnem of Harris, Upham & Co., Inc., if this is the end of the summer rally, it is one of the shortest on record. So far, this upswing has carried the Dow-Jones Industrial average up 3.5 percent, Mr. Rotnem says, matching the rallies of 1946 and 1966 as the smallest of the past 40 years. In both of those years, the market was in a downtrend.

Rally measured

The biggest upturn was in 1932, at the depth of the great depression, when the market rallied 86.7 percent, but it was starting from a much lower base.

Mr. Rotnem assumes that the rally has further to go, but other analysts are not so sure. Richard E. Scruggs, at Goodbody & Co., is one of those who have begun to analyze the effects of the 10 percent income-tax surcharge that started taking its bite out of paychecks just this week.

"The prospect for at least a leveling off in business activity and after-tax corporate profits over the next 6 to 12 months," he says, "would not at present appear to justify a sustained advance in stock prices generally."

Mr. Scruggs says the early-July rally may have been triggered by the United States-Soviet agreement to discuss nuclear-weapons control and the $2 billion long-term loan to Britain in support of the pound. Then, the DJI move through the key 920 resistance level reinforced some traders.

Advances weighed

The move through 920 does not excite some analysts. Sidney B. Lurie of Josephthal & Co. says the move "could even be an anticlimax."

"This is not meant to imply that we deprecate the historical fact that July and August are the market's strongest months," Mr. Lurie continues. But he says it is "unrealistic to expect another advance such as those of April and May, mostly because of the uncertainties created by the new fiscal picture.

He points out that in addition to a bigger tax bill corporations are being hit with record-high labor-contract settlements. The full impact of this combination, he says, will not be apparent until early 1969, when the companies begin reporting earnings and profit margins. In addition, he says, the more stringent fiscal policies of the administration may make bond markets more attractive and take money away from stocks.

"Basically, though," he says, "our concerns relate more to later than today." He sees interest shifting toward stocks whose effective tax rate is low, such as natural-resource companies, which can write off large parts of their earnings for depreciation. In sum, he sees this as a time to watch individual stocks, rather than the broad market, because the new policies will have an uneven effect on different industries.

A time to wait

Kenneth Troy at Filor, Bullard, & Smith sees the current market as "a good time to wait and watch." On a technical basis, he says the market could be headed lower, pointing out that more than 60 percent of the stocks he watches showed a short-term downtrend late in June.

"The situation is volatile," he says. "It requires patience. Those investors or traders who are impatient may find themselves buying too soon."

One of the best-known technical analysts, Kenneth Ward of Hayden, Stone, Inc., agrees that the market could be without a trend for a while, but he sees no sustained downward move.

Stock exchange amends rules on its board

By the Associated Press

New York

An amendment to the constitution of the American Stock Exchange has been approved by regular members of the exchange.

The amendment makes allied members — partners or voting stockholders of regular-member brokerage houses — eligible for election as vice-chairman of the board of governors.

The exchange constitution had required that both the chairman and vice-chairman of the 32-member policymaking group be regular members. The vice-chairman is elected by the board of governors from its ranks.

A companion provision in the amendment deals with succession if an allied member is vice-chairman when a vacancy occurs in the chairmanship. The allied-member vice-chairman would assume the duties and responsibilities of the chairman, but not the office, for the balance of the chairman's one-year term.

He would be designated chairman pro tem. And the board of governors would elect a new vice-chairman from among regular member governors.

British subsidy aims to better fish industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A new form of subsidy for the British deep-sea fishing industry has been announced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food. Its object is to eliminate uneconomic fishing tonnage, speed integration of the industry into larger, more efficient units and pave the way for further technological advance.

After Aug. 1 a new subsidy will be paid to take into account varying profits in the industry while preserving an incentive for efficiency.

A basic subsidy of £2 million ($4.8 million) will be paid on the previous year's profits. If these are less than £4 million the basic subsidy will be increased by 50 percent of the short fall. If they are more than £4 million the basic subsidy will be reduced by half the excess.

The total annual subsidy will be limited to £4 million and profits plus subsidy will not be allowed to go above £7 million.

Reasons outlined

Mike Burton, president of the Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, said: "A subsidy of £2 million is not going to stop the decline of the fishing industry." The industry already gets a subsidy of £1.5 million.

Is this going to be one more dreary example of a growing subsidy merely delaying extinction? Would the British taxpayer be better off saving the money and buying foreign fish?

This is an interesting case of a struggling industry getting a respite for reasons of public policy. There are three reasons for giving aid: the need for Britain to keep down the import bill for balance-of-payments reasons; the temptation to bolster employment in areas unlikely to attract other industries; and the long-term hope that subsidies will create an efficient industry.

As regards the last two, a quick demise for the industry and retraining schemes and migration of ex-fishermen are politically unattractive. So bolstering employment in the hope of long-term success for the industry is the obvious way out.

Consumption noted

The balance-of-payments argument is, in the short term, somewhat more respectable.

The British public's total consumption of fish is fairly constant. In 1964 it was 21.2 pounds per head; in 1967 it was 20.7 pounds per head. There has been a moderate switch from fresh and frozen fish to shell fish (fresh and frozen) with canned fish little changed. But the bulk of purchases remain fresh, frozen, and cured fish, consumption of which in 1967 was 16.6 pounds per head.

As the standard of living has risen, the housewife has gone for the dearer types of fish. This has kept inshore fishing profitable. It has been the deep-sea, long-distance cod fishers who have failed to benefit from Britain's prosperity.

After the United States (which has net imports of about $450 million a year in recent years) Britain is the world's largest fish importer, at about $260 million a year.

About a quarter of it is fresh, chilled, or frozen fish. Another quarter is canned salmon. More than 40 percent is fish meal and fish oils and fats. The British industry has been woefully slow to develop fish meals or fish oils and fats—pointing to a major criticism of the industry, namely lack of marketing skill.

Deep-sea catch

An incentive to fish some more

Competition aided

The industry says it is competing against heavily subsidized foreign competition, especially from Norway. The two biggest, fairly well rationalized groups in the industry—Associated Fisheries, Ltd. and Ross Group, Ltd. — have already indicated their fears for the future of fishing by diversifying into other foods and catering.

In March, Associated Fisheries threatened to scrap its 60 trawlers and to sell its eight freezer trawlers unless more protection for the British fishing industry was forthcoming.

The industry also complains of difficulties created by countries increasing the limits of their territorial waters, thereby reducing international fishing grounds.

Critics say that the industry has been slow to move into the southern hemisphere, where catches are better. They contend also that the industry should operate self-contained teams of ships fishing distant waters and not work from a home base.

There have been suggestions of offering a secure British market for Norwegian aluminum as part of a deal to reduce Norwegian state aid for fishing.

The industry has had a reprieve. The new scheme is for three years. It is a short enough time for managements, some of them traditionalist in outlook, to lay the foundations for a revolution in production and marketing.

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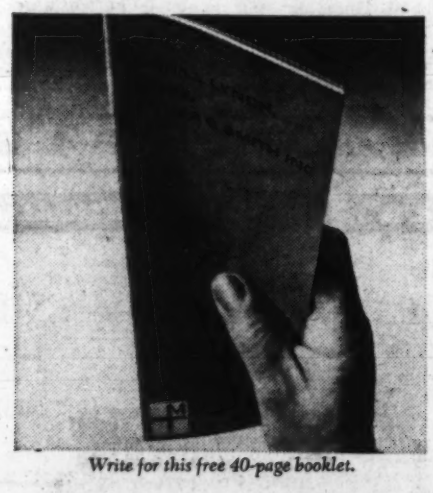

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By Jim Hughes, staff photographer

Corridor library

Boston public schools struggle against shortages of space and manpower. Coping with the problems sometimes means finding a wide corridor, as in the John Winthrop Elementary School, to set up bookshelves.

Hub school system short of libraries

First of three articles on what the Boston school system is doing about its inadequate library system.

By Merelice Kundratis
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

In a dimly lit corridor of a Boston elementary school, books which finally have been categorized stand on brightly colored bookshelves.

This corridor is the John Winthrop School's "central library." It was the first library at an elementary level in Boston's public-school system.

There's no space to browse, no place to sit and flip through the pages of a book.

But no one is complaining. In fact, there's general rejoicing about:

- A headmaster who acknowledges the need for a library.
- A school which will scrounge for space even in a corridor.
- A group of volunteers willing to spend hours setting up and manning the library.

Until recently, finding a cooperative headmaster was as necessary as coping with Boston's severe space problem and the national shortage of school librarians.

But now it is official policy that steps be taken in all 156 elementary schools to set up central libraries. The Boston School Committee voted to this effect at its Feb. 12 meeting.

"I hammered away at this," says Paul F. McDevitt, who introduced the motion to his four colleagues on the committee, "because the volunteers were having a hard time with [a headmaster] who wasn't committed to a library.

"Now it's an order by the committee," he added.

It does not, however, change the general policy that leaves the initiative on school libraries up to the principals.

"Some principals," says Mrs. Elizabeth F. Scannell, administration librarian, "feel more strongly the need of libraries than others. The principal has to be sold on the need.

"Many who are less enthusiastic," Mrs. Scannell contends, "are not against books or libraries but are swamped with youngsters. They are also in schools involved in special projects, with a lot of paperwork."

Library-association standards suggest one librarian for every 300 students in schools up to 900 students; thereafter one for each 400 students.

At that rate, the number of librarians in Boston's high schools should be raised from 14 to 50. In junior-high and middle schools, some 40 librarians should be added.

Next: The library volunteers.

Ghetto youths visit in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montpelier, Vt.

Several hundred youngsters—most of them black—from slum areas of New York City have arrived in Vermont to participate in the experimental programs designed to be "Vermont's response" to the nation's urban and racial crises.

Over the next two months, about 500 teenagers will participate in the New York-Vermont Youth Program cosponsored by Gov. Philip H. Hoff (D) of Vermont and Mayor John V. Lindsay (R) of New York City.

Half of the youngsters were selected from Negro ghetto areas of New York City. Matching the New York City youngsters in the program will be white Vermont teen-agers who signed up for what Governor Hoff has called "this noble experiment."

Performing-arts camp

Among the projects in Vermont are:

- A Camp on the Performing Arts (COPA) at the closed-down Job Corps camp at Ripton.
- Structured learning and communications programs at Lyndon State College and Johnson State College.
- An expanded Upward Bound program at St. Michael's College in Winooski.
- A work-study program at the University of Vermont in Burlington.

The summer programs were conceived by Governor Hoff after he read the report of the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Mayor Lindsay was vice-chairman of that commission.

After reading an advance copy of the report, Governor Hoff said he was convinced the nation is on the verge of a revolution "unless the attitudes of white Americans can be changed."

Plans requested

The Vermont Governor assigned key members of his personal staff to put together a program designed to "change the attitudes of Vermonters and to demonstrate to at least some of our black brothers that we do care about them."

"It is an experiment," explains the Governor. "We can't guarantee that it will work, but I think it will. We cannot afford not to make the effort."

Governor Hoff says he is encouraged by early reports on the various projects that started when nearly 200 black youngsters from New York City were flown into Vermont on July 1.

The project is financed by funds released by Mayor Lindsay's office and by money raised from private, corporate, and foundation sources by Governor Hoff's office in Vermont. No Vermont state funds are being used, although state facilities have been made available.

The program has come under some fire from individuals and conservative politicians in Vermont who have argued that Governor Hoff is "importing trouble" into the state.

The Governor and key members of his staff have responded to the critics by scheduling appearances before church and civic groups to explain the program.

To those who feel that the "agony of the ghettos" is not a problem that should concern Vermonters, Governor Hoff said at a recent appearance:

"I say we should be concerned as Americans, because this is an American problem. People who argue that the ghetto dweller is fully responsible for how and where he lives simply don't realize how trapped such a person feels.

"This situation is a product of the American system. They didn't come out of the sky."

The Governor has contended that the alternative to positive action by white Americans is "a police state." He has warned that "the trouble with a police state is that we'll all be living under it, not just a few of us."

The nub of the problem, Governor Hoff contends, "is in the hearts and the minds of white America."

He has regularly urged Vermonters "to be the leaders for the nation in conquering the guts of this problem which was, and is, white racism."

Goal outlined

A major goal of the New York-Vermont Youth Program, the Governor says, is to help white Vermonters to know and understand blacks, and to give the black New Yorkers some hope that racism can be conquered.

The Governor and Mayor Lindsay have joined in the project in the hope it will work out to be a model that can be copied throughout the nation.

The programs will bring together black and white youngsters, matched up by ages, interests, school class levels and special talents, and will place them under the supervision of carefully selected teachers and specialists from New York City and Vermont.

Special programs are designed to trigger exchanges of viewpoints and experiences among the youngsters in conjunction with regular class sessions, recreational and social programs, and classes that will emphasize the role of the American Negro in the history of the nation.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Limbering up

Girls from Harlem in New York and from Vermont practice limbering-up exercises before a dance class at a Ripton, Vt., arts project aimed at helping to establish racial understanding. Sharon Freeman rests on grass with Linda Moore (center), and Andretta Ragin (right), all from New York. Vermont girls are Peggy Stanley of Rutland and Maureen Doyle of Montpelier (left and right, background).

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(Continued)

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But people are more particular

about their homes. Even the most particular people get results through

Monitor Classified

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The Christian Science Monitor

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A	L	A		O	O	Z	E		H	E	W	
B	L	U	R		C	O	R	D	I	A	L	
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W	E	D		S	A	Y	S		P	A	Y	

BOOKS

Two shrewd idealists

Gandhi, by Geoffrey Ashe. New York: Stein and Day. $8.95. London: Heinemann.
Hammarskjöld: The Political Man, edited and annotated by Emery Kelen. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $5.95.

By Henrietta Buckmaster

Bertrand Russell has suggested that the decisive public figures of the 20th century will prove to be "manipulative idealists," that is, men or women endowed with the same talents as great leaders of the past, but using these talents to reshape society rather than to gain power or material goods.

Here are two.

Geoffrey Ashe has written the best biography of Gandhi that I know. Emery Kelen has in "Hammarskjöld: the Political Man" permitted the reader to judge a quality of idealistic pragmatism that has already had a profound effect on international thinking.

Both Gandhi and Hammarskjöld were also empiricists. In addition, they understood that we have now entered the age when moral courage is even more important than physical courage.

Gandhi taught civil disobedience in order to break oppressive laws. Hammarskjöld tried to give a new dimension to civil obedience in order to challenge the legalisms of war and authoritarianism. Both fed upon world thinking. Gandhi drew on Ruskin, Thoreau, Tolstoy, to deepen his awareness of India. Hammarskjöld turned to the East to fertilize his Christian principles.

When Gandhi was killed by an assassin, it seemed as though very little was left in India of the "Truth-Force" he had tried to teach.

When Hammarskjöld died in an air crash, it seemed the bitter finale to the frustrations that beset him. But reading these books one realizes that time is on their side.

Gandhi had humor and sophistication, political acumen and an uncanny ability to devise the right techniques for given situations. He learned by doing. As a lawyer in South Africa, he had to abandon legalistic nonsense in order to oppose racist laws. He was thrust ahead step by step, and he learned with each massive prod. He had no plan to be a Mahatma of India. But when his eyes were opened by South Africa, he saw the sickness, the poverty, the ignorance and humiliation of India, and he found the right words and deeds to liberate the minds of his countrymen and teach them not to be afraid.

Hammarskjöld, though a bureaucrat, had sophistication and political daring. The two men would have understood each other in silence; words might even have interfered. Yet Hammarskjöld's words, directed at the world, are very illuminating. Mr. Kelen has selected his most important and original writings as Secretary-General of the United Nations and offers them under provocative heads: "The Nation and the World," "Universality," "Peace and Human Rights," "Science and Holocaust," "Sharing," and a dozen more, adding his own (Mr. Kelen's) illuminating annotations.

Hammarskjöld's vision of a just world does not seem unattainable. He was a man who worked with the most deadening minutiae of administrative detail and yet was free enough to speak (in a speech in India) of faith. "With respect to the United Nations as a symbol of faith, it . . . stands as a kind of 'yes' to the ability of man to form his own destiny and form [it] so as to create a world where the dignity of man can come fully into its own."

Both books are reassuring and heartening. Both are badly needed and greatly welcomed right now.

From "The Huxleys"

The 'different' grandson

Aldous Huxley, precocious third generation of a precocious family.

Being a Huxley . . .

It can be a bore

The Huxleys, by Ronald W. Clark. New York: McGraw-Hill Company. $8.95. London: Heinemann.
Aldous Huxley, by John Atkins. New York: The Orion Press. $5.95. London: Calder & Boyars.
This Timeless Moment: A Personal View of Aldous Huxley, by Laura Archera Huxley. New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux. $6.95.

By Pamela Marsh

When Aldous Huxley was very small he saw Queen Victoria being drawn along "perhaps at the speed of two and a half miles an hour" by a very fat pony.

"She was then over eighty, with a circumference considerably greater than her height and at that time it seemed to be the absolutely natural speed and means of locomotion for an old lady of this dignity and age. But since then, only fifty or sixty years later, I have seen old ladies of comparable age and comparable dignity stepping on the gas on the flat Pennsylvania turnpike. . . ."

Separating the Queen and the lady motorist are mountains of minor and major revolutions. It is perplexing for us, with a split atom in our history, to find Darwin's theory among the major upsets. But it challenged religion, science, morals and made quite a few learned men look remarkably foolish.

As Darwin prophesied, "the old fogies will think the world has come to an end."

The man who disseminated and explained the theory was Aldous Huxley's grandfather, T. H. Huxley, the undisputed hero of Ronald W. Clark's scholarly but readable biography of the whole lively hero-stuffed Huxley destiny.

T. H. Huxley, who broke up so many preconceptions in his lifetime, would have been delighted to see Mr. Clark demolishing the "cold, unfeeling scientist" cliché. For Huxley was a biologist who wrote poetry, a student who found nature endlessly delightful, an "agnostic" (he coined the word) who, when he was appointed to London's first school board, insisted that Scripture be part of the curriculum since he knew no substitute for Christian morals. He was a very gentle iconoclast.

Darwin's "The Origin of the Species" horrified the scientist with his libraryful of disproved theories, dismayed the Bible student who clung to a literal reading of Genesis, but delighted Huxley. Knowing how little he knew was a constant stimulation.

A tradition of brilliance

"Intellectually," he said, almost certainly with relish, "we stand on an islet in the midst of an illimitable ocean of inexplicability."

T. H. Huxley established a tradition for his children and grandchildren. Even to marry into the family seems to ensure some talent. One Huxley is supposed to have prayed over his newborn daughter, "Please, God, don't make her brilliant."

Another descendant admitted to family pride but added, "Being a Huxley in England can be a bit of a bore."

Huxleys crop up in every field, distinguished, as Mr. Clark says, by a mixture "of scientific curiosity and artistic perception," that would have pleased T.H.

Andrew Huxley, physiologist and Nobel Prize winner, Sir Julian, eminent zoologist, writer, lecturer and the first Director-General of UNESCO, Aldous Huxley are among T.H.'s grandchildren, the last two perhaps the best known. Mr. Clark includes some telling anecdotes about them.

"I like that chap," T.H. said of the four-year-old Julian. "I like the way he looks you straight in the face and disobeys you. I told him not to go on the wet grass again. He just looked up boldly, straight at me, as much as to say, 'What do you mean by ordering me about?' and deliberately walked on the grass."

The novel-writing Huxley

As for Aldous, at the same age he was asked what he was thinking about. "Skin," he said.

Aldous, the "different" grandson, is the subject of two recent books on his own. In "Aldous Huxley" John Atkins is concerned almost exclusively with the writings, discussing them thoroughly, sending his readers back to the novels, and including biography only where it impinges on the novels.

Laura Archera Huxley's book is in marked contrast, being a highly personal, indeed emotional, account of the last years of Aldous' life when he was immersed in mysticism and drug experiments.

In his book Mr. Clark quotes a statement from one of T. H. Huxley's lecture:

Speaking of the fear of materialism, he says, ". . . after all, who do we know of this terrible 'matter' except as a means for the unknown and hypothetical cause of states of our own consciousness?"

Perhaps Aldous' belief that drugs could expand consciousness sprang from the same topsy-turvy concept of cause and effect.

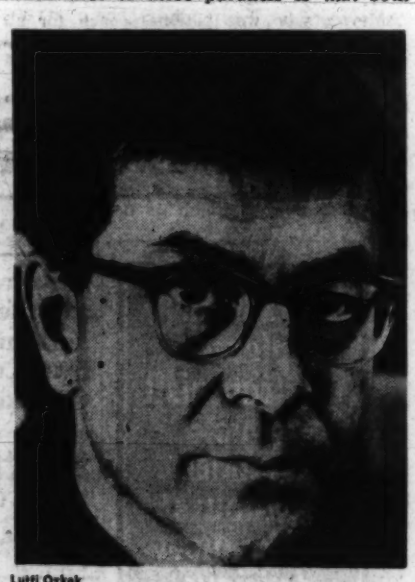
Autobiography of a wandering German

Exile, by Peter Weiss. Translated from the German by E. B. Garside, Alastair Hamilton, and Christopher Levenson. New York: Delacorte Press (a Seymour Lawrence Book). $5.95.

By Donald Heiney

Peter Weiss is best known as the author of the play usually called "Marat/Sade," because its title is too long for anybody to remember or write out in full. "Exile" is a work of fiction, part of which has already appeared in English and part of which is now translated for the first time. Weiss understands very well the difference between the two forms, and superficially the novel and the play are very different. But under the surface there are some interesting similarities.

The first of these parallels is that both the play and the novel tread the narrow line between fact and fiction. Can they really be called art at all when they are only historical or autobiographical documents arranged in a rather bizarre artistic form? In making use of the author's own experience "Exile" goes far beyond what is usually called the "autobiographical novel." As far as anyone can tell, virtually all the circumstances of the novel are those of the author's own life, and so are the inward emotions and sensations. And very extraordinary emotions and sensations they are.



Lutfi Ozkok

Peter Weiss

Fruits of detachment

Weiss, born in Germany in 1916, was the child of a Christian mother and a Jewish father. From his very earliest consciousness the narrator has no roots in German culture, in Judaism, or anywhere else. He is a spiritual refugee and a physical coward, and he accepts these facts quite calmly. "All I wanted was to defend my flight, my cowardice; I did not want to belong to any race, ideal, city or language, and I wanted to see strength in my detachment alone."

This "detachment" soon leads him into the sado-masochistic reveries that are the theme of "Marat/Sade." As a child he dreams of violence, outrages, bizarre forms of pain and suffering. In his secret thoughts he attributes these sufferings not only to others but to himself. In short he is a neurotic. Yet how can we speak of an individual case as "pathological" when the neurosis extended, under the Nazis, to an entire nation, or a major part of it, and resulted in horrors that put the Marquis de Sade to shame?

A "Doctor Faustus" in miniature

This is the real merit of "Exile," and the reason it is more than the curious and stylistically bizarre confession of a sick mind. Like a number of other German novels of our time, it is simultaneously a personal expression and an allegory of what is happening to Germany, and to modern civilization, as the narrator himself grows to adulthood. There are complex threads: the narrator connects together his own neurosis and the malaise of his nation with music, the history of art, literature from Stendhal to Hemingway and Knut Hamsun. He rejects the heroic image of Greek and Roman art, which he associates with Nazism, for the cameo grotesqueries of Dürer, Cranach, and Hieronymus Bosch. This artistic-decadent part of the novel reminds the reader of Thomas Mann; it is a kind of "Doctor Faustus" in miniature. But it is a miniature of genius, like the tiny paintings of Dürer that are as impressive as the frieze of the Parthenon.

Like Weiss himself, the narrator ends as a permanent exile and resident of Sweden. But even this, and the peace following the Nazi downfall, do not solve his problems. He seems to be congenitally or pathologically unfit for happiness; most of the incidents of the novel are erotic, but he seems to take extraordinarily little pleasure in them. After Belsen and Buchenwald, is it still possible to love? This is the question that lurks behind the novel. Perhaps it will be left to the generation after Weiss to find the answer. One effect of "Exile" is that it makes our contemporary Flower Children, with their contempt for soap and water and their naïve, almost childlike cult of love, seem refreshing by contrast.

For children

Pocket Guide to Animal Tracks. From the New Hunters Encyclopedia (Stackpole, $2.95). Any apparently empty field, meadow, or woodlot is probably full of animal life going its own secret way unknown even to the people living next to it. With a little study, any child can begin to recognize the signs of some of these different animals by learning the distinctive tracks each makes. This book is a beginning field manual and shows 44 different animal tracks along with sketches of the animals.

Whistle-blowing on the police

The Police Establishment, by William W. Turner. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.95.

By Robert C. Bergenheim

In one of our more enlightened communities the police department was concerned about too many officers taking extended sick leaves.

So it ordered them to use black jacks.

Apparently they were bruising their hands beating suspects into submission.

But if violence breeds violence, what is the point of hiring muscle men as policemen?

If minorities learn from birth that cops are their natural enemies, how can these same police ever quell a riot?

They can't. They don't, and they never will.

William Turner is a former FBI agent, turned editor and author, who documents case after case in city after city of police brutality, stupidity, and callousness that is as horrible as recent assassinations that have shocked the world.

What is needed is just the opposite; consideration, intelligence, and compassion. And Mr. Turner finds these qualities hard to come by.

He is a crusader. He hardly can be blamed for not writing a "balanced" report on the police establishment. What is more amazing is that the public is undismayed by police brutality. There is deep cynicism about the policeman who swipes apples off the pushcart, but not about the one who slugs a drunk or shoots a juvenile car thief.

But Mr. Turner gets angry. And he is right. From coast to coast he has documented useless human misery where police have been the prime cause.

As a former agent he might be expected to hold the FBI up as a sterling example. Just the opposite. He charges J. Edgar Hoover and his staff with breaking the law when it suits their convenience, being more interested in their public image than in justice, and being politicians first and law agents second.

He is not a cop hater, however. He wants to strengthen the police and in a way that should delight all but the inept.

Nothing original, but Mr. Turner wants higher quality candidates attracted by better pay and better working conditions. He wants police to have college degrees and above all understanding and compassion for the people they are supposed to be protecting.

There are such police today, but they are rare and need nourishment. Mr. Turner names a few of them but indicates that they are frustrated at every turn by the majority.

Undoubtedly there is a rebuttal that can be made to many of Mr. Turner's observations and convictions. That is healthier than no reaction at all. Mr. Turner should be read, discussed, and anything but ignored. The issue is too big and the consequences too shameful.

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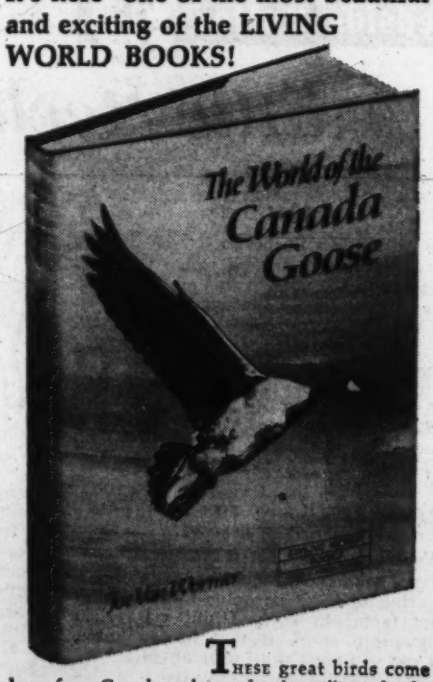

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Associated Press Wirephoto

You make the call

It's a cinch when you can stop action. Umpire Bill Haller couldn't and he ruled New York's Roy White safe on this attempted theft of home. Washington catcher Bill Ryan's protest would appear valid. But no 8x10 glossies were available and all he won was an ejection from the game. Innocent onlooker is Yank Andy Kosco.

'58 LL hero now Astro shortstop

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

The baseball majors had a vintage year in 1958. Casey Stengel won his ninth American League pennant in 10 years at the New York Yankee helm and, after being down 3-1, fought back to beat the Milwaukee Braves in the World Series.

Ted Williams won his sixth and final AL batting championship. A couple of youngsters named Orlando Cepeda and Albert Pearson won rookie honors. Ernie Banks and Jackie Jensen were the MVPs, and Bob Turley was the Cy Young Award winner.

But to many of us the season's biggest thrill took place in Williamsport, Pa., far from the big-league scene. It was the sight, on national television, of a skinny 12-year-old youngster being carried off the field by his Monterrey, Mexico, teammates after winning the Little League World Series.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Then and now

The star of the Monterrey, Mexico, Little League champions of 1958 was 12-year-old Hector Torres (left). Today the young man (right) is shortstop of the Houston Astros of the National League.

Ten years and eight baseball seasons later that captivating Little Leaguer, Hector Torres by name, is the shortstop of the Houston Astros.

Grady Hatton was managing the Astros during spring training and he said about Torres: "The boy is as graceful as a Marty Marion and, you'll notice, has a similar build—long and lean. We don't know how much he'll hit in the National League, but I, personally, don't care. He's my shortstop."

A Mexican national hero when his two-hitter beat Kankakee, Ill., in the Little League final a decade ago, Torres thought his dream of a big-league career in the United States might never come true.

Outstanding throwing arm

"San Francisco signed me in 1962 [for a reported $2,500 bonus] and sent me out to Decatur, [Ill.]," he recalls in his surprisingly good English. "I was confident and pretty excited, but I just couldn't seem to do anything right—a lot of errors and not many hits."

He stayed in the Giants' organization until 1966, when the California Angels took him. But with Jim Fregosi around, what chance would a young shortstop have? The following year the Angels traded him to Houston.

The scouting reports on Torres were so flattering that the Astros launched a major deal with the Atlanta Braves almost immediately after acquiring him.

"We couldn't have traded Sonny Jackson to the Braves and added Dennie Lemaster to our pitching staff if we didn't have complete confidence in Torres," Hatton had explained in the early spring. "In other words, we were able to streengthen our pitching staff without weakening any other part of our ball club."

Mike Higgins, a roving scout for the Houston club, said later in the spring campaign: "The kid has one of the best arms I've ever seen at shortstop. Pitching built it into a strong, accurate weapon. Most of his throws to first base and in the same spot."

Torres also makes perfect tosses to the second baseman, for the start of the double play. "Hector's throws are always in the same place and always come with the same speed," said Joe Morgan, Astro second baseman, before injured out of action.

Harry Walker, the new Houston manager, was an organization batting coach before succeeding Hatton. "He confused me at first," the rookie shortstop admitted after about a month at the job. "But after a while his ideas started sinking in. I think he can help me."

'He looked so big and strong'

The Little League part of the Torres career rates a column by itself. He and his Monterrey pals often played barefoot, without regular uniforms, until they got to be champs of Mexico. But what they did at Williamsport brought honor to their homeland.

"When we came home from the United States," Torres recalls, "I couldn't believe the crowds that greeted us at the airports in Mexico City and Monterrey. And we arrived at both places in the middle of the night. It made me proud I was a ballplayer."

The son of Epitacio Torres, one of Mexico's most prominent baseball players and managers, Hector attained his present six-foot, 170-pound build slowly, stopping for a Colt League career along the way. He was also an outstanding soccer player and soccer is big in Mexico. But from the minute he won at Williamsport and they took the Monterrey team to Yankee Stadium to meet Mickey Mantle, the boy yearned for a pro ball life in the United States.

"I can't even remember what Mantle said that day, but I'll never forget him," Hector said. "He looked so big and strong. I wondered if I'd ever grow that big. The big leagues seemed a million miles from Monterrey, but I knew I had to try."

He tried and he made it—and perhaps some day he will be a national hero of Mexico all over again.

American players can enhance NASL

By Alan Grayson
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

George Meyer wants to see more Americans playing in the North American Soccer League. For one thing, home-grown products might attract bigger crowds. But there's an even more cogent reason.

"I'm not taking anything from the skill of players from other shores," explained Meyer, who coaches the Chicago Mustangs. "But the American boy has one thing instilled in him — and that's not to give up.

"I've seen various NASL clubs this season made up almost entirely of overseas players. When the game has gone against them they've just given up. Then, when the clubs have had a real weakness, they've still been getting people from outside the country to fill the spot.

League record established

"But if you bring in someone now who's a name player," he pointed out, "it's too late to change his style to suit your own. On the other hand, if you bring in a youngster from here he may lack finesse. But he wants to learn, and he's going to give you everything he's got."

Meyer, the only American coach in the 17-team NASL, has proved his theory works. Chicago has more American players on its roster than any other club except the St. Louis Stars. And recently the Mustangs strung together 15 games without defeat to establish a league record.

Bob Gansler and Larry Hausmann are the only Chicago regulars who are American-born. Many of the Mustangs, however, had emigrated to the United States considerably before a top-class pro soccer league was proposed.

Ironically this may have accentuated Chicago's attendance problems, though it hasn't caused Meyer to review his opinions.

"Chicago has had difficulties with the riot problem," he said "and unfortunately that area's not too far from Comiskey Park. But all that's over now, and we're still not getting the support of our large ethnic population.

"Usually when you have a winning team you expect this to be reflected at the gate," Meyer continued, "but in our case it hasn't shown over the first half of the season. So I think there must be a little jealousy somewhere.

"Maybe, because we have so many boys who used to play locally, people think they can see just as good soccer in the sandlot leagues. What they forget, though, is that these players have improved out of recognition now they are fulltime professionals," he added.

Often the suggestion is made that American boys find it hard to play soccer because they're more accustomed to using hands than feet in sporting events. It's supposed that they might develop more readily into good goalkeepers, however.

Trouble in goal

Meyer, who was national coach for all United States Pan-American, Olympic, and World Cup soccer teams between 1957 and 1967, is keen to correct the misconception.

"The only place we have a weakness in the United States is in goal," he asserted. "We've had more trouble with that position than anywhere else on national teams.

"You can easily see how this happens," Meyer said. "Most high-school and college soccer teams have only one coach. Of necessity he must spend most of his time with the rest of the team, rather than just concentrating on the goalie.

"But you can't just say to an American-born goalie, 'Here, take a ball and go and practice by yourself.' Goalkeepers must be taught to position themselves and catch the ball the right way from the time they are kids. It's not very easy to break them of bad habits by the time they reach professional level."

By Carl Kay

George Meyer
"The American boy doesn't give up"

SPORTS

Baseball standings

(Through July 16)

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	57	32	.640	—
Baltimore	49	37	.570	6½
Cleveland	51	41	.554	7½
Boston	45	41	.523	10½
Minnesota	42	45	.483	14
California	42	46	.477	14½
Oakland	42	46	.477	14½
New York	41	45	.477	14½
Chicago	37	48	.435	18
Washington	30	55	.353	25

Thursday's games
Detroit at Oakland
Boston at Minnesota
Baltimore at Chicago
Washington at New York, n
Only games scheduled

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	59	31	.656	—
Atlanta	49	40	.551	9½
Philadelphia	45	41	.523	12
S. Francisco	45	45	.500	14
Chicago	44	47	.484	15½
Cincinnati	43	45	.483	15½
Pittsburgh	41	47	.466	17
Los Angeles	42	49	.462	17½
New York	41	49	.456	18
Houston	38	52	.422	21

Thursday's games
New York at Pittsburgh, n
Los Angeles at Cincinnati, n
Atlanta at Houston, n
San Francisco at St. Louis, n
Only games scheduled

Bedside Duffer 16

A little 'technique'

A golf series for the thoughtful beginner.

By Allan Duffer

Mr. Burns, my barber, tells me that he went along to the driving range recently. He wanted to see what it was all about. He learned something, if not everything.

"If you don't know how to hit it," he told me, "you miss."

Some of us even miss when we do know how to hit it. One year Gary Player himself admitted to two air shots. So nobody is knocking technique.

There is very little about technique in this series however for a number of good solid-state reasons.

- You can get it from your pro.
- You can read it in a book.
- You've probably got it already.
- Once you have it—once you have even a smattering of it—it becomes the least important factor in golf. (Until you reach championship level, if that is your aim, when you will need it all over again.)

Napoleon, of course was speaking of war not golf and morale not morals. But he was right. He said, you will remember: "Moral considerations make up three-quarters of the game; the relative balance of manpower accounts only for the remaining quarter."

But it is true also of golf. Indeed I suspect in golf the odds are not three to one but 10 to one.

Search for the unavailable

Sometimes I have the vision of millions of duffers rushing out to buy weekly and monthly magazines, and every golf book that is published—just like I do—in the vain search for something that is not in there and, apparently, never will be.

The secret of Arnold Palmer's success lies not so much in his swing as in his thinking. So will yours. So does mine, when I have any.

The books and magazines teach us over and over again the proper grip, the proper stance, the proper swing, the proper body movements; the still head, the straight left arm, the high finish, and so on.

But so often when it comes to the point we do it wrong. And we do it wrong, not because we do not know what we should be doing to do it right, but because we are thinking wrong. Or not thinking at all. Because, to us my metaphor, we are not using our computers.

However I have stumbled across a number of physical acts that seem to help on occasions when I catch myself in midgame with my computer with me, as sometimes happens. Some I have mentioned briefly already. They are:

- The "fused grip"—not tight, not loose, but feeling as if the two hands and the shaft were made of the same lightweight material, all of a piece.
- The center hit—hitting the ball with the center of the clubface, deliberately.
- The Hogan hula — swinging back and forth from hip to hip preparatory to hitting an iron shot.
- The art class—trying to do something particular with the ball, draw it, fade it, cut it, stop it, bounce it, run it or whatever.
- The pointer—trying to feel that the club-shaft at the top of the swing is pointing to the target; i.e. is on a line parallel to my stance but higher up.
- The "introduction backswing"—turning my shoulders and hips right round on the backswing but with about as much force as I would use if introduced to somebody who happened to be standing behind me.

This is all the "technique" I intend to mention. But I should also utter a warning. Don't try to use all methods at once when on the course. I've tried. It doesn't work.

Do that for preference before you start out, as part of setting your computer.

* * *

Dufferthought: Good golf results from the correct mixture of Mr. Burns, the barber, and Napoleon.

No. 16 in a series of 20 weekly articles. Next Thursday: "Distance No Object."

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Kaunda cues Britons on African crisis

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of Zambia, flew into London Tuesday determined to convince the British Government and people, if he possibly can, that time is running out for prospects of peace in southern Africa.

He expects to make a number of television appearances before his departure Sunday.

Wednesday he addresses a meeting of members of both houses of Parliament. Thursday he talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and members of his Cabinet and lunches at Buckingham Palace with Queen Elizabeth. Friday he has a final private meeting with Mr. Wilson.

President Kaunda is a man in a hurry. For he sees the situation in southern Africa deteriorating faster than he believes is generally understood outside Africa.

Retaliation seen

Widely publicized here has been his request for a sophisticated air-defense system for Zambia from Britain, based on the latest ground-to-air missiles.

Less publicized has been the Zambian reasoning behind the request. If the Rhodesian situation deteriorates further, the government reasons, nothing can stop the build-up of African guerrilla forces there, and the time will come when Rhodesia, or South Africa, or both, will feel forced to respond by taking military action against guerrilla bases in Zambia.

While possibly hastening the downfall of Ian Smith's government in Rhodesia, stiffer United Nations sanctions meanwhile may put half a million Rhodesian Africans out of work, increasing the dangers of racial strife.

Plan endangered

Zambia itself meanwhile is placed in an unenviable and dangerous position.

Its first four-year development plan is in trouble. But the plan anyway depends on political and economic stability in southern Africa, which does not exist, and on trade, which is impeded.

Zambia's need for a settlement of the Rhodesian problem is therefore urgent and possibly vital. But a political settlement obviously is out of the question, so far as Zambia is concerned, while a government avowedly based on the principle of perpetual white supremacy is in control in Salisbury.

Tensions within

Even within Zambia both racial and tribal tensions mount. Vice-President Simon Kapwepwe recently charged that it is British policy to "cream Zambia of its money" just as Britain "extracts profits from the suffering of Biafra by selling guns to Nigeria."

But for the Zambian Government the resurgence of tribalism and racism presents the more direct political threat. The two seem to run in harness.

President Kaunda, it is reported, is determined to wake up people overseas to the appalling dangers he sees arising if somehow at this late moment the concept of nationhood is not supported and black and white are not reconciled in Africa.

Sanctions pressed

He comes to a Britain that is itself uncertain where the path of active wisdom lies. The order to follow the UN resolution to impose stiffer sanctions, rejected by the Lords, has again been passed by the Commons.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, leading a further Conservative vote against sanctions, urged that the time is ripe for renewing negotiations with Mr. Smith. A large majority of Tories remains convinced, as he does, that there has to be a peaceful settlement — and soon.

Yet, according to the Gallup Poll, only 16 percent of the British electorate thinks the government's present policy toward Mr. Smith too strong.

An equal percentage thinks it is about right. But, perhaps surprisingly, 41 percent of those polled declare British policy is not yet strong enough.

President Kaunda may find more support here than is generally expected.

Shah to visit India

By the Associated Press

New Delhi

The Shah of Iran will make a state visit to India next Jan. 2-11, Foreign Office sources report.

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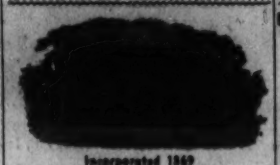

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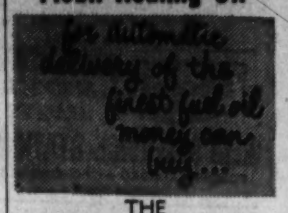

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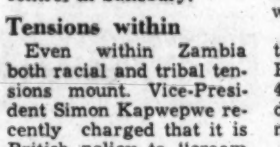

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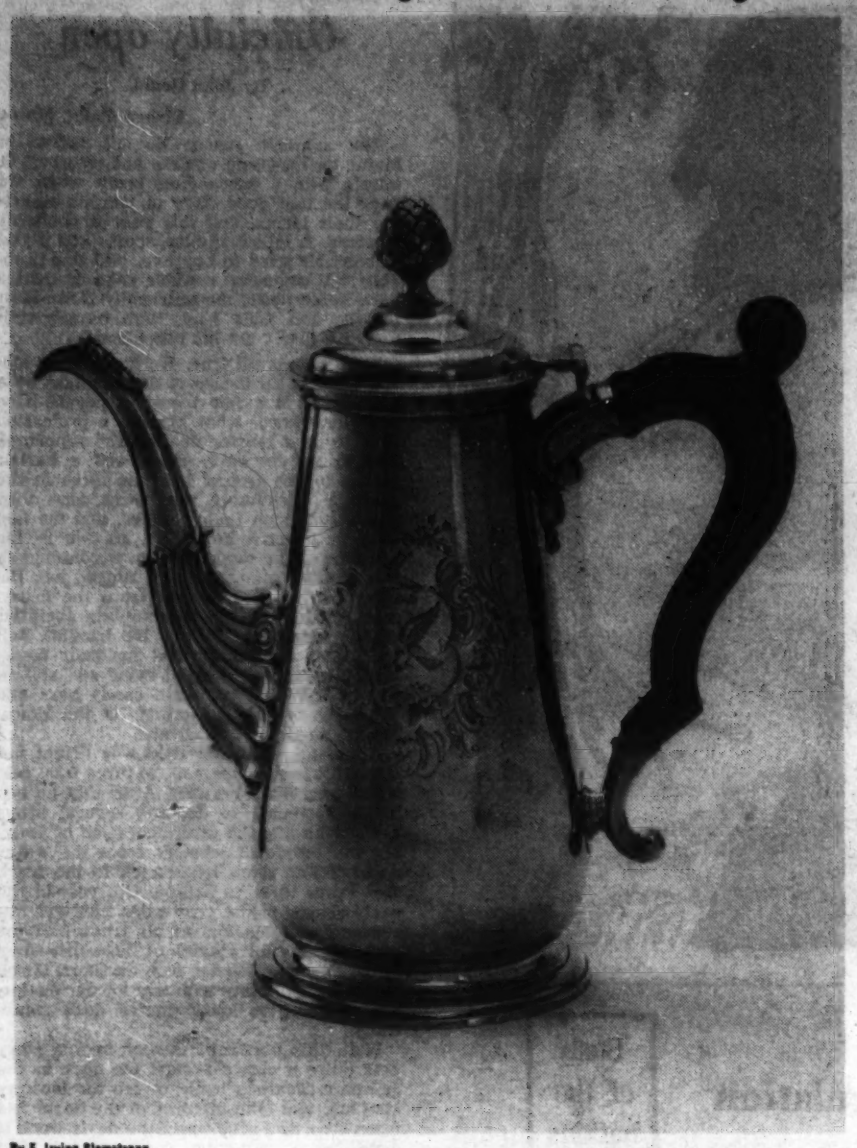


By E. Irving Blomstrann

Maryland silver

An example of the quality silver work of early American makers is this coffee pot by William Whetcroft of Annapolis and Baltimore, Md., 1735-1799. It bears the arms of the Pearce family of the eastern shore of Maryland.

By George Michael

Documentation of antiques takes on added importance every day as collectors learn that prices are affected both in buying and selling by this factor. Items that were made or owned originally by persons of political or historical importance always command better prices than those which are unidentified. Good workmanship, even though unmarked, is appreciated, but all find sooner or later that with proper documentation, artifacts gain appreciably in value.

A silver porringer known to have been made by Paul Revere will command a far greater price than one of equally good workmanship made by one of his contemporaries. A silver spoon used by George Washington to eat his crackers and milk will overshadow in value any other spoon made at that time.

You may start this important project right now, by talking with your elders about the pieces they own or those they have given you. Trace their history, with names, dates and places. On the surface, much of the information you get will seem unimportant to you, but to future historians, it may provide the link necessary to trace the work of a particular artisan.

Also, today's nobody in antiques may be tomorrow's star. If you happen to have an example of his work at a time he "arrives" your work will be well rewarded.

* * *

Perhaps there is no area of early craftsmanship so well documented as that of silver. We know that the British were using the Leopard hallmark on their work as early as 1300. Through the successive years they changed their system so that now it is possible to identify the maker and when it was made within a span of 20 years. From 1478 to the middle of the 18th century, a crown was added to the leopard's head.

FAMILY FEATURES

The hallmarks of the silversmiths were imprinted to identify the maker. Some of these are confusing to us today, because the better shops which sold silver made by others would often add their own hallmark to identify the store. This was done because of the high illiteracy of the people at that time; it was felt they could recognize a mark much more easily than read a name.

In 1544, the official hallmark of the Goldsmith's Guild was changed to the Lion Passant, and all silver whether sterling, Sheffield, or plate have been imprinted with this since then. From the latter part of the 18th century to the latter part of the 19th century, the outline of the head of the reigning monarch was added.

* * *

Silver from every other country making it has been marked in one manner or another. Most often used are the initials or name of the maker.

To this he might add a touch mark. The imagination of many led to such as horses' heads, star, moon, castle, cloverleaf, eagle, crown, acorn, and many more. Books have been published which will readily identify the makers from these marks and initials.

Early American silver did not come into its own until the 18th century. Most of it still was imported from England even at that time. John Coney of Boston, born in 1655, is perhaps one of the earliest recorded good makers, but he is one of the few whose work predated 1700. The work of the colonists rivaled the work of the mother country. American collectors today prize it much more highly.

Most of the early work was strictly for church or communion plate. The wealthier churches used silver, and the poorer country ones contented themselves with pewter. Most of the work was done on order.

Rarely did a silversmith have examples of his work on display for sale. He would make everything to the buyer's specification. Often he would take silver coins in sufficient weight from the purchaser to melt down for his raw material.

* * *

The wealthy families during the latter part of the 18th century purchased many pieces for home use, such as tankards, mugs, chafing dishes, cream pots, and utensils.

A temperance movement after the War of 1812 led to the alteration of many of these mugs. Quite often spouts would be added to them turning them into small pitchers. This damage has been repaired on some, and the cautious buyer must inspect them very carefully to make sure such repair has not been covered up by good workmanship.

Also, a good craftsman can easily cut out the early hallmarks on something inexpensive, like a teaspoon, and imbed and solder this into the bottom of a newer piece whose value would be enhanced considerably by the early hallmark, which in itself would be authentic and unchallenged.

This work can be done so well, that it is advisable to consult competent advisers.

Meyers Studio, Inc.

Tea set

This three-piece set was made by John Germon of Philadelphia, working around 1785. All pieces shown on this page belong to the Hammerslough Collection at the Wadsworth Athenaeum.

Entourage of friendly fish escorts Atlantic swimmer

Pompano Beach, Fla.

Would you like to be part of the world of fishes? Strange as it may seem, I once belonged to that world for a short space of time. This is how it happened.

On nice afternoons, and sometimes on cloudy ones, it is my delight to swim from the south end of our beach, northward to the fishing pier. The afternoon of my adventure was very cloudy, and I thought as I plunged into the sea that it really was far too somber for a swim. There was gray sky above me, gray ocean beneath me, and not even a single bird winging overhead to break the gray dullness.

I swam parallel to the shore, longing with all my heart for a spark of color in the day, when suddenly it happened. Soft as the touch of velvet fingers I felt some gentle thumps. Thump, thump on my feet, ankles, knees, and even my toes! What in the world could it be?

* * *

Looking down into the clear depths of the sea, I saw them. Believe it or not, I was swimming in the very midst of a school of blue runners, those lovely tropical fish whose gleaming sides are such a beautiful blue. There must have been 50 or more ranging in length from three inches to almost a foot. There they were swimming right along with me, touching me all the while with their soft, gentle taps, as if to say, "Tag—you're it. Come on, play tag with us!"

Well, if they wanted to play tag, I could join in their game, too. So I turned over and began swimming on my back, the better to watch my little friends. I tried to tag them with my fingers, but they were much too fast for me, darting swiftly away. Cupping my hands, I even tried to scoop one or two of them up, but it was all in vain. It was their game, and I was always "it." How could I win, anyway? Wasn't I outnumbered 50 to 1?

* * *

We swam northward together, for they apparently had elected to accompany me all the way. It was sheer poetry in motion to watch them swim in blue flashes to the right and left of me, behind me, and underneath.

I thought of how celebrities often drive through traffic with a motorcycle escort. But this was different. I was being escorted through the Atlantic Ocean by a school of fish. There were no sirens screeching or whistles blowing in my escort—just the soft lapping of the waves and the blue runners leading me onward.

How can one describe the kinship with all life that one feels in such an experience? How had I, a human in a bright blue bathing suit become a living part of a school of blue runners in the ocean? Was it my suit that attracted them, that convinced them I was just a larger fish come to join their company? Could they sense somehow my deep love of the sea?

* * *

On we swam toward the pier in perfect harmony, the fish gently thumping me all the way.

"Tag, you're it; tag, you're it!" they seemed to say over and over.

As we neared the pier I reluctantly headed for shore, leaving my little friends to continue their sea journey northward.

I thought of many things as I walked along the beach toward home. Did these fish miss me? Where would they be by nightfall? What strange destination was theirs?

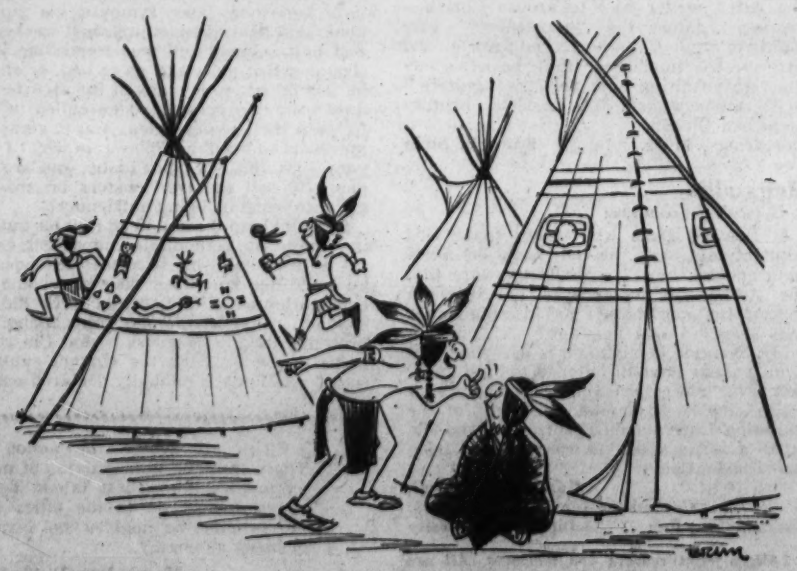
I'll never forget that we met and shared a lovely interval. I had been part of a school of fish, and we had swum joyously together for almost a quarter of a mile in the ocean. The memory will always be with me.

What beauty and color the blue runners brought into what I thought was a gray, somber afternoon. How enchanting and exciting the sea is!

Georgiana Lieder Lahr

A verse for today...

But if ye be led of the Spirit, ye are not under the law.—GAL. 5:18



The Christian Science Monitor

"Hey, man, come on down to the moon dance. They've got Spotted Buffalo on tomtoms!"

Canadian commemorative stamp

Weekly stamp column

A 5-cent commemorative stamp to be released by the Canada Post Office on Sept. 4, 1968, will mark the 100th anniversary of the year in which Henri Bourassa was born, Postmaster General Jean-Pierre Côté has announced. Bourassa, a politician and journalist, was one of the nation's most colorful public figures during the latter half of the 19th century and the early 1900's.

The new issue, 24mm. x 30mm. and vertical in format, has been produced by a combination of steel engraving and lithography. It provides an engraved portrait of Bourassa, in black, before a background area which is a lithographic miniature of a page from the French-language newspaper, "Le Devoir." The Montreal publication was founded by Bourassa in 1910. Below the portrait, "Henri Bourassa" extends the full width of the stamp; the name is surmounted to the left by the denominative "5" and to the right by "1868" and "1952," the dates arranged in two lines. "Canada" and "Postes Postage," also arranged in two lines, occupy an area at the extreme upper right. Wording in each instance is printed in red by lithography; the background newspaper page has been produced by the same process with red superimposed on a light-yellow base. The full issue of 24,000,000 stamps will be printed by the designers, the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd., Ottawa.

Customary first-day-cover service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ont.

(A service charge of 5 cents a cover will apply to each cover to which stamps having a value of less than 10 cents will be affixed. If the value of stamps to be affixed to a cover is 10 cents or more, the service fee will not apply, providing regular mail service is to be given to such covers.)

Quotation for today

Love for one's fellows and a brave heart are the most useful gifts to go through life with.—BURKE

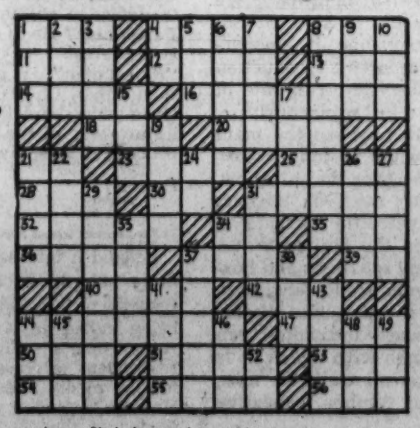
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Fast plane
4. Stalemate
8. Spring
11. Armpit
12. Leak
13. Chop
14. Stain
16. Warm and genuine
18. Correct: British slang
20. Lachrymose drop
21. Before noon
23. Soft cheese
25. Overlook
28. Turmeric
30. You and me
31. In what place
32. Forefinger
34. Alternative
35. Knock
36. Son for two
37. Consumer
39. Denial
40. Goals
42. Acorn
44. Vestiges
47. Forehead
50. Salutation
51. Chinese wax
53. Herb-eve
54. Espouse
55. Utters
56. Reward

Down

1. Poke
2. Annex
3. Strained
4. Bring about
5. Simurgh
6. Nitrogen
7. Existed
8. Malingerer
9. Legume
10. Shoemaker's tool
15. Umbrella part
17. Sprint
19. Crucial point
21. Parched
22. Bill of fare
24. Exists
26. Persia
27. Gourd fruit
29. Revoked by a legacy
31. Singing bird
33. Volcano
34. Bone
37. Tree moss
38. Burnish
41. Slumps
43. Stumble
44. Bleak
45. Dusk
46. Crafty
48. Eggs
49. Route
52. While



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Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Thursday, July 18, 1968 *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Strains within . . .

The Russians are fighting as tough a rearguard action as they can to try to save the day for the old-line Communists in Czechoslovakia. They are getting as much mileage as they can by dragging their feet in withdrawing from Czechoslovak territory the Soviet soldiery injected thither last month for Warsaw Pact exercises. And they are getting as many Warsaw Pact signatures as they can on the Communist round-robins being sent to the reform-committed Czechoslovak Communist leader, Alexander Dubcek, warning him to apply the brakes — and fast.

But will this do the trick? Will Mr. Dubcek feel obliged to capitulate under these pressures? If he does not, will the Russians then do a Hungary?

First of all, the Czechs are not the Hungarians. With their courage go calculation and control in dealing with oppression. They will not give the Russians as open an excuse to intervene as did the Hungarians in 1956. For example, while the Czechoslovaks raise the question of revising the Warsaw Pact, they are scrupulously careful to make it clear that they have no intention of opting out of the Soviet defense system in Europe.

Second, 1968 is not 1956. The clock cannot be put back. "National" communism is a fact today in Eastern Europe. Moscow cannot successfully dictate to the Eastern European capitals any more than, on the other side of the fence, Washington can dictate to Paris.

Third, the Czechoslovaks are giving as good as they are getting. The leadership in Prague acts firmly, but with discretion. Yet it is able, by proxy, to direct a running and cleverly aimed propaganda barrage against the most sensitive and vulnerable spots in Soviet armor. This it does by letting Czechoslovak public opinion express itself through the press, radio and television.

Fourth, without the circle of the faithful which gathered under Russian sponsorship in Warsaw this week, yet still within the Communist fold, Prague has allies willing to stand up and be counted in both Bucharest and Belgrade. And even within the Warsaw circle, the Hungarians were almost certainly speaking up for the Czechoslovaks.

Fifth, Moscow knows as well as Prague the dire consequences for the Russians, should Soviet troops be used to oust Mr. Dubcek and replace him with a puppet. The Russians would probably find themselves with eruptions in Warsaw and Budapest on their hands, and Romania might well try to say good-by to the Warsaw Pact for ever. In Western Europe, the two most influential Communist parties — those in Italy and France — would have to face revulsion which would make their embarrassment over Hungary in 1956 seem trifling. And out of the window would go whatever hope the Russians have of proving in the world Communist gathering in Moscow in November how effective their leadership still is in the international Communist movement.

Whichever way things go, the Russians are likely to have problems. Presumably they will be perceptive enough to prefer to live with the lesser ones.

. . . but easing without

It is a sign of the times — and a good one — that today the Soviet Union's relations with the United States seem almost better than they are with Czechoslovakia. While the Czechs are in the process of loosening some of their heretofore almost throttlingly tight ties with Russia, America is broadening its relationship with the Soviet Union. What each of these processes means is that Russia's relations with both its "friends" and its "foes" are becoming more normal.

And the world supports with its hopes, wishes, and prayers President Johnson's own dream of steadily improving American-Russian relations. For the President voiced a profound truth when he declared that "the path to world peace is less difficult when the United States and the Soviet Union follow it together." This is a truism known in every chancellery around the world.

The renewal of the American-Russian cultural exchange on the same day that the first Russian airliner touched down in New York City betokens friendlier days ahead.

While such better relations are valuable in and of themselves, they have a much deeper relevance today. They indicate the favorable atmosphere in which Moscow and Washington will begin their all-important talks on an agreement to limit offensive and defensive missiles. Such an agreement is of crucial importance to every man, woman, and child on the globe.

Obviously, areas of serious disagreement between the two superpowers remain. The American-Communist confrontation in Vietnam remains to be settled. Washington and Moscow find themselves increasingly at rivalry in the Middle East (nothwithstanding their cooperation last year to prevent the Arab-Israeli war from spreading). Officially, they are opposed over the future of all Germany. Moscow still hopes to weaken American influence in Western Europe, while Washington is not amiss to undermining Moscow in Eastern Europe.

None of these is minor. Yet none is an absolute bar (as has been shown of late) to better American-Russian relations. We have long held that the logic of events, the normal evolution of history, and the wishes of the world as a whole work for a gradual, long-term betterment between Russia and America. On the whole, the present trend is upward.

Lessons yet to learn

A teacher in a small all-white town in Iowa has reported the results of an experiment in prejudice she tried with her third graders. She divided her class into two groups, the blue-eyed and the brown-eyed. One day she gave the brown-eyed youngsters special privileges, such as an extra five minutes of recess. The next day the blue-eyed youths were given the upper hand.

The results: anger and resentment from the underdogs, a delight in lording it over the others in the overdogs. "I didn't want to work," said one boy on a day he was discriminated against, "I didn't feel like I was very big." Said one of the privileged: "I felt smarter and gooder and cleaner." All as a matter of the color of their eyes.

Of course the parallels the teacher wanted to draw about racial discrimination were that it is based on arbitrary and therefore unfair principles and that all human beings find prejudice discomfiting. And in this she succeeded.

But she proved another point as well: that anger and outrage can be stimulated by equally petty events. "I felt like slapping a brown-eyed person," said one child during the experiment. "It made me mad. Then I felt like kicking a brown-eyed person. I felt like quitting school." Here we have sentiments the seeds of which are to be found in school disciplinary cases and dropouts. (We also may have, as many teachers or parents will recognize, a case of a class trying too hard to learn its lesson well.)

So the Iowa children have been taught that they are susceptible to prejudiced and violent feelings. But another lesson is necessary: that they can, as individuals, overcome any slightest tendency to want to take advantage of others, and that they can meet with moral courage rather than personal outrage any injustice that confronts them.

No need for change

All that is needed in the modern world to draw men like flies to an idea is to label it (rightly or wrongly) as "efficient." Immediately all other considerations are laid aside, once that wonder-working word is introduced.

The latest example of this is the continuing pressure to have the United States convert from its familiar (we might even say "friendly") English system of weights and measures to the metric system. Although such a conversion would cause incalculable confusion in a thousand directions, there is a rush of support simply because the scientific brotherhood (composing a minute proportion of the population) wish it and label it "efficiency."

No one would deny that the metric system at many points is more efficient. But so are a vast number of other changes which we could make (standardized housing, clothing, and food, are a few). But that it is is not automatically a sufficient reason to change. Culturally, for example, there is much merit in holding on to the extraordinarily interesting and historically rich system now in use within the English-speaking (and, by no means, most backward) part of the world.

Furthermore, is the English system of weights and measures so inefficient? We have a sly suspicion that if, say, the Soviet Union could exchange its metric-system-run rate of economic production for America's English-system-run rate of output, it would do so instantaneously.

But, actually, all this misses the main point of why any change is unnecessary. Advocates of change either do not know, forget, or conveniently overlook the fact that for at least 100 years the metric system has been legal in the United States and can be used by any scientists and businesses which wish to do so. In fact, large numbers have availed themselves of this right. Thus the average individual can continue on the old path with which he is familiar, while others can walk the new, without any need for further legislative action.

The great miscalculation

State of the nations

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington

According to some of the latest public opinion polls Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota is now the most popular of all the presidential candidates; so popular that (so the polls indicate) he could beat either Richard Nixon or even Nelson Rockefeller.

The first thing this startling inclination of the polls proves is that a lot of people grossly underestimated the political attractiveness of Eugene McCarthy when he first had the audacity to present himself to the fellow citizens of his republic. He himself was among those who regarded his candidacy as a quixotic gesture which at most might shake Lyndon Johnson off the Vietnam war.

Gesture of defiance

At the time he was so angry about the war, and about the administration's contention that it had a right to make war when it pleased with or without the approval of the Senate, that he was determined to make his gesture of defiance. He did not foresee the day when the polls would show him running as the most popular candidate for the presidency.

The second thing this proves is that just about as many people were wrong about the popularity of the Vietnam war as were wrong about the political attractiveness of Eugene McCarthy.

There has been a great miscalculation. It dates from Lyndon Johnson's first encounters with the problems of Vietnam. It has survived down until very recent times.

The miscalculation was that Mr. Johnson had to keep on the war road to spare his party a repetition of what happened to it over the Korean war. The Democrats were badly hurt, and their leaders subjected to savage criticism, for having failed to win a decisive military victory in Korea.

Mr. Johnson himself well remembers the days when Democrats were called "soft on communism." He was an apprentice in those days. He saw the damage that charge did to his party. He never forgot it.

From the early days of "escalation" Mr. Johnson has repeatedly defended his actions by explaining that the pressures on him from the "hawks" were heavier, and more dangerous, than from the "doves." He never worried about the "doves." He never believed that they wielded any political muscle — until Gene McCarthy won the New Hampshire primaries.

Politics and peace

It can be argued that Mr. Johnson's basic political assumptions about the war were correct down to the "Tet offensive." Certainly the public opinion polls continued to indicate, or appeared to indicate, that a substantial majority of the American people supported the President's war policies.

Up until the Tet offensive Lyndon Johnson's views about the politics of peace and war were widely shared. The Republican Party was careful to keep its position balanced on the "hawk" side. Governor Romney of Michigan tried out an antiwar position, and came to grief. He appeared to be a premature "dove" and to have paid the penalty expectable in the conventional wisdom of that period.

Strategy

What has happened to the "hawks"?

Richard Nixon still holds to an ambiguous position. He has not yet made a strong pro-"peace" speech. His position gives him room for maneuver. He could still try to repeat the old 1952 Republican strategy of accusing the Democrats of being "soft on communism."

But he has not done it yet. And the Rockefeller branch of the party has gone the other way. Their strategy is based on the assumption that times have changed and that Eugene McCarthy has discovered and disclosed more votes to be found on the peace than on the war side of the issue.

Which makes it almost unanimous because Hubert Humphrey is the new apostle of going over from "containment" of Communist Russia to "reconciliation" with Communist Russia.

That sentiment would have made Mr. Humphrey a heretic a year ago. Today, it is scarcely noticed.

Our readers write

Sirhan Sirhan

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Mr. Kafescioglu is right. Sirhan Sirhan is a Christian Arab; and United States diplomacy in the Middle East is hindered by perpetuation of these old dogmatic prejudices which go all the way back to the Crusades.

But another question should be asked in addition to why there seems a tendency to obscure the fact that Sirhan Sirhan is a Christian. It is: Why is there a parallel tendency to obscure the fact that he is a Palestinian? He is described most frequently as "Arab" or "Jordanian." Yet surely "Palestinian" is more precisely accurate than either. Once one sees this, one can at least understand the cry attributed to him in the wake of the crime: "I did it for my country. I love my country."

Boston — **P. G. Barebone**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I found it interesting that you should see fit to publish the letter in which the correspondent complained about Sirhan Sirhan being called an Arab by the news media rather than a "Christian Arab." The correspondent referred to "unknown reasons" for the media alluding to Sirhan this way. He then reminded you, and through you the reader of the Monitor, that Christian, as well as Moslem Arabs have suffered due to Israel's "expansionist policy."

It seems to me obvious that the intent of the letter writer was to arouse Christian readers against the "persecutors" (my word) of their Christian coreligionists, and to leave the implication that the news media, sympathizing with the "persecutors," deliberately withold the Christian identity of Sirhan Sirhan.

Dorchester, Mass. — **Ralph S. Stein**

Heirs also

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Is Howard Dean who writes that "God Almighty set aside the Holy Land for Abraham and his heirs" actually unaware that the Arabs as descendants of Abraham through his son Ishmael and his wife Hagar also share in that heritage?

Mr. Shannon is mistaken in asserting that Arab leaders have threatened to "kill every last Jew." No responsible Arab leader ever made such a statement. The head of the Palestine Liberation Organization who did make a remark like it was dropped from the organization.

Margaret J. Howell,
Committee for Mideast Affairs,
Bloomington, Ind. — **Indiana University**

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Dispatch from the farm

Officially open

By John Gould

Lisbon Falls, Maine

The summer season doesn't arrive in Maine on the basis of date and weather. It bursts with a resounding boom when we hear the first good story of tourists asserting their rights, and this year it concerns lobsters. A fellow in blue shorts and a red convertible tried to buy two, and this probably will engender a whole saga of stories back home about the unfriendly Down-East natives and their ways with paying visitors. He didn't get his two lobsters.

This yarn is all true. We have many lobster dealers on the coast and it might be a good thing if a few thousand people here and there knew what kind of a profession it is to be a lobster dealer. The fishermen like to get an early start, and a harbor comes to life around two and three in the morning. Beginning maybe at nine they will return with their catches, and the last boat may come in as late as two in the afternoon. The dealer has to accommodate this and it's something of a rugged job. Besides buying the lobsters from the fishermen, the dealer has to maintain facilities for docking and storing. He handles bait for them, and pumps fuel for their boats. He keeps an inventory of twine and spikes, paints and oils, and even candy bars and a cooler of "tonic"—which is the down-Maine lingo for soft drinks.

All in all, a lobster dealer is "right out straight" from three a.m. to three p.m. just waiting on his fishermen. After that he has his bookkeeping to do, and several times a week he has the after-hours job of yanking his crates of lobsters from the water and hoisting them by derrick to the truck that takes them to Boston. Oh, yes—in the early season of the year when alewives are running he often sits in his truck half the night waiting for a catch of these fish—they make excellent lobster bait. In short, if you step around all day with any lobster dealer, you're going to know you've done something.

Well, this particular dealer in this story gets quite a crowd around his dock in the summer. Tourists come to see the lobsters handled, and take pictures of the boats and fishermen, and oftentimes the day's work is done in a ball-game environment that creates some inefficiency. And every day somebody in the crowd says, "Oh, Mr. Pinkham, can we buy a couple?"

Mr. Pinkham, who is this dealer, is about as interested in the retail sale of two lobsters as a cat would be in nuclear propulsion, but he always smiles and says yes, and in the midst of his wholesale profusion he pleases his gallery. A great many of his minor customers stare and gasp as they watch him make change.

Well, the lobster fishermen like to get their pay in cash, and a lot of money changes hands on that dock every day. So a lady in holiday mood and gay summertime attire will take two lobsters and hand over a 10-spot, and Mr. Pinkham will pull something like eight or 10 thousand dollars from his pocket and make change.

The point being that all the little ladies in summer attire, whichever their sex may be, aren't very important around a wholesale lobster dock. As long as the business is going on Mr. Pinkham obliges them, and thanks them kindly, but when it gets to be three

o'clock or so and the last boat is in and the big padlocks are clamped on the crates and storage "cars," anybody who wants two lobsters is about as welcome as a month of fog. Because this is so, Mr. Pinkham began this summer season with a new policy. He got a sign made, and he puts it up every afternoon at three o'clock, and it says, "Positively! No Retail Business After Three P.M."

Well, the other day at four-thirty this man in the blue shorts and red convertible arrived, and he stepped over this sign and pounded on Mr. Pinkham's door. Mr. Pinkham had long since removed his gurried boots and dockside clothing, had washed up and had supper, and was wondering if he should call it quits and go to bed, or should he go and sit in his truck at the alewife pier until midnight or so, and he called "Come in" in a thin, weary voice. And in came the aforesaid to boom as follows, to wit: "I saw your sign, but I'm from Idaho, and are you going to sell me two lobsters or are you going to insist on being unfriendly?"

Mr. Pinkham, I am told on reliable authority, made no perceptible movement as he sat on his chair—his bare toes extended so he could see how tired they were, and his every attention on the spectacle. He did not look up at the gentleman from Idaho. He presently said, "My guess is that I'm going to be unfriendly." So the current summer season in Maine is officially declared open.

Cities are where the action is. There must be new systems of management, all the best talent in the country must go to the cities and money must be made a tool instead of being an enemy.

Mayor John V. Lindsay